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No. 7744.—VOL. L. MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE, THEATRE ROYAL.
(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)
TO-DAY at 1.30, and TO-NIGHT at 7.15, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Lemo, Lauri, junr., Griffiths Bros., Conquest, junr., Leopold Bros., Pleon, Stanton, Abbis, Harry Payne, and Herbert Campbell; Misses Harriett Vernon, Faudelle, Hewitt, Wilson, Compton, Charteris, Deering, Bennett, Grey, Alcott, and Maggie Duggan.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BERNSTEIN Tree.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW by ROBERT BUCHANAN. Mr. TREE as JAROQUE and LEVI ROSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Ronson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Misses Bella Wellesley, Mamie Terrey, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING; Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Fit Circle reserved at 5s. 6d. Gallery 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT, and following Saturday at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock, Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—Lyceum.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.40, CASTE. (Last Nights.) Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. C. Brookfield, Mr. A. Elwood, and Mr. David James; Miss Lottie Venne, Miss Olga Brandon, Mrs. Cecil Poole. Preceded by, at 8, SUNSHINE. Doors open 7.45.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.
RUY BLAS.—SOUVENIR NIGHT. THIS EVENING (Monday). The sketch book presented to the patrons of the GAIETY THEATRE during the run of "Monte Cristo" having created such a favourable impression, Mr. GEO. EDWARDS has decided that a similar souvenir of "Ruy Blas" will be handed to each member of the audience THIS EVENING.—GAIETY THEATRE.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Return of Mr. J. L. TOOLE for Series of Five Weeks' FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
TO-NIGHT, at 8, THE DON (for five nights only), and (by special desire) DOMESTIC ECONOMY. At 7.20, WAITING FOR CONSENT. Doors open at 7. Box-office open daily 10 to 5. SATURDAY NEXT, Two Special Performances, at 2 and 8, of UNCLE DICK'S DARLING. THE BUNGALOW, by FRED. HORNER, THIS AFTERNOON.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
The safest Theatre in the world, protected with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.
LAST TWELVE NIGHTS.—TO-NIGHT at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER (670th time). Mr. Edward Terry and powerful Company. Carriages at 11. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON BY DAY. Immense success. 105th Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marius, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo. Balfour, H. Fode, H. Russell, Esmé, W. Northcote, J. Nottingham, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate Jaxon, Charlotte Elliott, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. POLLY'S VENTURE at 7.45.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)
THIS EVENING at 8. THE SCANDAL. Messrs. Fred Thorne, T. B. Thalmen, C. Maude, F. Gilmore, J. S. Blythe, C. Harbury, F. Grove, O. Yorke, &c., and John Maclean; Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, &c., and Winifred Emery.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.)
THIS DAY, at 8, doors open at 7.30, overture 8.0, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music.—Messrs. S. Price, A. Bryddon, F. R. Benson, H. Ross, G. M. Howard, H. Athol Forde, G. F. Buck, G. R. Weir, S. Phillips, H. G. Tomkins, A. Grenville, C. Stuart; Mesdames N. Grey, A. Ferrar, Kate Rorke, F. R. Benson, G. Geraldine, M. Townsend, M. Woolgar Mellon, M. Mitchelmore.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO NIGHT at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, E. W. Gardiner, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, Gyarfas Dalziel, R. Maguire, Wilfred Lawson; Miss Fanny Brough, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEBASTA.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, PAUL JONES. (350th performance.) Last 2 Nights, Preceded by, at 7.30, JOHN SMITH. Misses Rose Leclercq, Phyllis Broughton, Toni Lee, Florence Darley, and Camille D'Arville; Messrs. Harry Monkhouse, Templer Saxe, Albert James, W. Cheesman, George Fenton, A. T. Hendon, and Henry Ashley. Telephone No. 4,721.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING at eight, Mr. Arthur Bourchier, Mr. Bernard Beere, Rose Leclercq, Beatrice Cattes: Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Dodsworth, C. Hudson, F. H. Macklin, F. Dawes, Fred Thorne, S. Hardie, R. Harding, and J. Forbes-Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. Compton.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, H. W. Gordon, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Creton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Agnes Verity, M. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11, Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, B. Cooney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, Frank St. Wood, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. MARTIN.)
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Bouchault, &c., and C. H. HAWTREY: Mesdames Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 6, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,561.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
TO-NIGHT at 8, 150th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cove, Mr. A. Ayresworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Dolcyn, Mr. F. Farren, Miss F. Harrington.
NOTICE.—SPECIAL MATINEE of AUNT JACK SATURDAY, January 18. Doors open at 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. MAYHEW.)
TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, with New and Popular Music, arranged by JOHN CROOK. Preceded, at 8.15, by LA ROSE D'AUVERGNE, by OFFENBACH, and a Comedietta, at 7.30. IN CHANCERY. Messrs. Albert Chevaliers, Joseph Tapley, George Sinclair, George Capel, Harry Grattan, W. Warde, R. V. Shone, and Julian Cross; Mesdames Marie Linden, Minnie Byron, Violet Esdaile, Henriette Pelah, Amelie Gruhn, Maria Davis, Isabel Johnson, &c. Conductor, Mr. JOHN CROOK. Produced by Mons. ANDRÉ MESSAGER. Doors open 7.30. Box Office now open. Business Manager, Mr. D. ABERYSON. EVERY DAY at 2.30, the Christmas Edition of "THE BELLES OF THE VILLAGE." New music, new dances, new effects, new scenes, introducing an old-fashioned Harlequinade and Fairy Ballet. Produced by Mons. C. D. MARIUS. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box plan open daily. Children Half-price.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, "ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.30. Signorina Bescere; Medlles. Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Stoeti, and Signor Le Vieno. Variétés by Tonge, Wingfield's Performing Dogs, Lloyd, Barry, Leamar, the Almonti Troupe, Eottie Gallimore, Marie Lloyd, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.30 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.0, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. and Mdlle. LOYDE. Music by M. LOVENBERG. Words by Medlles. Palladino and Bettina de Sciti; Signor Alberteri and Signorina Fabbina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will realise (in character) Lord Tennyson's Dramatic Poem "Kate Ann." Exclusive engagement and first appearance of Mdlle. VANONI on WEDNESDAY, January 15th. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Lockhart's performing Elephants, C. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bibb and Bobby Jay; Marie Lloyd, serio and dancewse; the Brantfords, American variety artists; Gutaway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical clown; the greatest living ventriloquist of the world: Jesse Phillips, Dora Fielding, Arthur Linsley, and others.
EVENINGS at 7.30, SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

A CLEAR FIELD FOR MESSRS. RHODES AND JOHNSTON.

So far so good. Lord SALISBURY has done the right thing the right way without any unnecessary fuss, and he has gained his end. There is no need for any hullabaloo over the achievement. When you have succeeded in collecting a nasty little bad debt from a semi-bankrupt tradesman, you do not fire a Royal salute and run up the Union Jack to the masthead. When Hop o' my Thumb is pushed out of the way by Goliath, the only ground for jubilation is that the little fellow had the good sense to skip on one side instead of persisting in an attitude which might have entailed his destruction. Hence while we congratulate Lord SALISBURY upon having acted with resolution and sagacity, we congratulate the Portuguese Government still more upon their good sense in bowing frankly and promptly to the inevitable.

The incident, which may now be regarded as closed so far as Africa is concerned, although it may only be beginning in Portugal, told in brief is pretty much as follows. At the beginning of last year England awoke to the necessity of securing possession of the gold-fields of the ancient land of Ophir, and placed the whole of the region south of the Zambesi under the sphere of her influence. To secure the assent of Portugal to the establishment of an exclusive British ascendency over Matabeleland and Mashonaland, and still more to open up an uninterrupted right of way from the Cape to the great Central African Lakes, Mr. Consul JOHNSTON was sent to Lisbon to make terms. Like any other negotiator, he had to offer a *quid pro quo*, and his *quid* was the recognition of Portuguese sovereignty over the Shiré highlands, the Blantyre Mission settlement, and the whole of the East coast of the Lake Nyassa up to the German frontier. These terms were undoubtedly favourable to Portugal, so favourable indeed that the Scotch missionaries and traders took alarm. They squeezed Lord BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, Lord BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH squeezed Lord SALISBURY, and just at the critical moment, when, if the Portuguese had been wise, they would have pressed eagerly for the ratification of the JOHNSTON compact, Senhor BATALHA REIS threw cold water on the whole arrangement, by protesting in our columns against any surrender for any consideration whatever of the Portuguese claims to an unbroken sovereignty over all the land between their coast line on the Indian Ocean and their possessions on the Atlantic. Lord SALISBURY, finding the Portuguese lukewarm about the arrangement, and the Scotch hot against it, tore up the JOHNSTON compromise, and sent its author out to those regions with what was practically *carte blanche* to do the best he could to establish British interests in the territory beyond the recognized limits of Portuguese possessions. Before Mr. JOHNSTON left this country he made the acquaintance of Mr. RHODES, of the Chartered African Company, an acquaintance that ripened into a friendship, and an alliance in which we may find the key to much that has happened of late months in South Eastern Africa. Mr. RHODES got his charter, and Mr. JOHNSTON, with his carpet-bag stuffed with blank treaties and British flags, began operations north of the river Ruo, which empties itself into the river Shiré, a few miles south of the mission station at Blantyre. Passing Major SERPA PINTO, who was on his way northward with a force of Zulus, Mr. JOHNSTON made treaties with the Makololos, distributed his flags, and passed on serenely to negotiate a peace with the Arabs at the north end of Lake Nyassa.

Meanwhile the Portuguese, to bid defiance to Mr. RHODES, despatched an officer to establish Portuguese sovereignty over Mashonaland, and to checkmate Mr. JOHNSTON they reinforced Major SERPA PINTO, launched him with Gatlings and Winchesters against the Makololo who had placed themselves under the protectorate of Britain. As we pointed out the moment this news arrived, Lord SALISBURY had only two alternatives. He must promptly throw over his representative or he must promptly back him up. As Mr. JOHNSTON was obeying Lord SALISBURY'S written instructions, the Government did not hesitate. The Portuguese Government was informed that the invasion of British spheres of influence south of the Zambesi and north of the Ruo could not be tolerated. When the Ministers at Lisbon began diplomatizing, Lord SALISBURY, with the truest kindness to Portugal, began to prepare for action. Seeing that we were not going to give way, the most benevolent course to the Portuguese Government was to convince them (1) that we were in earnest, and (2) that we were ready to bring irresistible force to bear upon the Portuguese colonies. Without any fuss or fanfaronnade the navies of England, not our great ocean navies, but the supplementary little fleets which we keep on foreign stations, were marshalled in readiness for action. Then the Portuguese Government was informed courteously, but decisively, that unless they withdrew within their own territories diplomatic relations would be suspended. A powerful fleet at the same time sailed southward from Zanzibar towards Delagoa Bay. The Portuguese Ministers, looking over the map, saw Quilimane, Delagoa Bay, St. Vincent, and the Cape Verde Islands already marked for British occupation. They deliberated, and then gave way. There is a fierce effervescence at Lisbon, where the success of the revolution in Brazil inspires the mob with dreams of a Republic, but it will probably blow off in venomous newspaper splutterings.

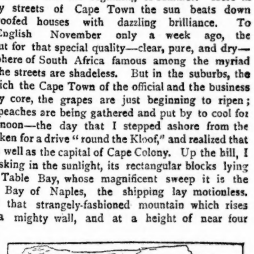
Lord SALISBURY has therefore deserved well of his country. It is true that it is a small thing to overcome the resistance of Portugal. But if our relations with other Powers had not been on a good footing, the resistance of Portugal might have caused no end of trouble. Messrs. RHODES and JOHNSTON have now a clear field before them, and we sincerely hope they will make the most of it.

CHRISTMAS AT THE CAPE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.)

I.—SOUTH AFRICAN ENGLAND IN DECEMBER, 1889.

A HAPPY New Year to you! You in European England will be well into the new year before these words reach you. In South African England, where I write them, it is Christmas time and the beginning of summer. Here in the broad, straight, dusty streets of Cape Town the sun beats down between the white, flat-roofed houses with dazzling brilliance. To me, fresh from an English November only a week ago, the heat would be oppressive but for that special quality—clear, pure, and dry—which has made the atmosphere of South Africa famous among the myriad climates of our empire. The streets are shadeless. But in the suburbs, the spreading Cape Town to which the Cape Town of the official and the business man is but a hot and dusty core, the grapes are just beginning to ripen; strawberries, apricots, and peaches are being gathered and put by to cool for table. On Thursday afternoon—the day that I stepped ashore from the *Hawarden Castle*—I was taken for a drive "round the Kloof," and realized that this is the watering-place as well as the capital of Cape Colony. Up the hill, I looked down on the city basking in the sunlight, its rectangular blocks lying before me like a map. In Table Bay, whose magnificent sweep it is the fashion to liken to the Bay of Naples, the shipping lay motionless. On the broad forehead of that strangely-fashioned mountain which rises behind Cape Town like a mighty wall, and at a height of near four thousand feet cuts the sky with a long, flat line of rocky parapet—on the forehead of Table Mountain rested the crown of fleecy whiteness which is half of his imperial majesty. The Hottentot, in the days when this land was his, looked with holy awe upon that canopy. It veiled for him the Cloud-compeller—the God of Storms. The "Table-cloth" is the name that the irreverent white man gives to the same phenomenon. Wonderful forms it takes—now a great cataract of foam, an airy Niagara pouring down to overwhelm the city at the mountain's foot; now hanging down in soft, long folds, draping the rocky height till you could fancy it the great white sheet which was let down from heaven to St. P[illegible]. From far away, again, it wraps the mountain in Alpine snow. While I looked the vapour was blowing away, and the great square rock stood out, the lines that score it side by side vivid under the sun, like a Titanic organ. In the distance the air danced under the steady blaze; all round me it was astonishingly loud with the hum of millions of insects, rising from the parched ground. "Come now," challenged a friendly voice soon afterwards, as I quenched my thirst with a lemon-squash (as good as any brewed in Europe, but a trifle more expensive), "what are your impressions of South Africa, as far as you've got?" "A thirsty country," was my reply,



CAPE TOWN: PARLIAMENT HOUSE AND TABLE MOUNTAIN.

OUR KITH AND KIN.

The first meeting between Lord Hopetoun and the representatives of the Melbourne press had its serio-comic aspects. Some London correspondent had cabled that the Earl was an invalid, and the reason why he accepted the Governorship of Victoria was that the climate of the colony suited his complaint. This insinuation Lord Hopetoun indignantly repudiated, and charged the reporters to give it an emphatic denial. "Though slight, I am wiry," he explained. "I have been a systematic daily worker for years, and have enjoyed excellent health." Then he drew a long breath, expanded his lungs, and gave the reporters testimony to the truth of his assertion. Such a singular proceeding on the part of one of the first-rank representatives of her Majesty might give Mr. Gilbert a wrinkle.

* * * * *

The rapidity with which young Australia is coming to the front is strikingly shown by the fact that the two colonial Speakers who received knighthoods with the new year are both native-born. Sir John Cox Bray, the Speaker of the South Australian Parliament, is also a past-Premier of that colony, a shining light of the Australian Natives' Association, and a fluent and forcible orator. Sir Matthew Henry Davies, the Victorian Speaker, makes no pretensions to oratory. Originally a solicitor, he made an immense fortune by successful land speculations around Melbourne, and his selection for the Speakership was avowedly due to his ability to entertain on a sumptuous scale. He is still on the sunny side of forty.

* * * * *

According to his own words, Lord Carrington finds his governorship almost a bed of roses. "I envy your five years of office," he wrote from Sydney, to the new Governor of Victoria. "In eighteen months we go home, and I shall indeed be sorry to leave this place and its kind people. Life is indeed worth living here."

* * * * *

When the last mail left, the Western Australians were raging against Major-General Edwards for his candid opinion of their claim to responsible government and the control of half a continent. Said the plain-spoken son of Mars—"I think the idea absurd. Why in the name of goodness should a few thousand people be given the control of such a vast territory? I travelled on the largest stretch of railway they have, and from end to end saw hardly a house the whole way. I have reported strongly on the matter to the Home Government."

* * * * *

The petition of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, asking the Queen to disallow the Divorce Extension Act, asserting that there is no evidence that public opinion demands any such legislation, that the bill was pushed through both Houses of the Victorian Legislature with unseemly haste, and that the facilitation and extension of divorce cannot but be viewed with alarm and disapprobation by all earnest Christian men. Dr. Goe, the Anglican Bishop of Melbourne, and a number of leading Wesleyan ministers, have intimated their readiness to join in the petition.

* * * * *

Mr. Froude, in his book on the West Indies, is constantly referring to the great advantages which the islands might derive from annexation to the United States. And now "The American Invasion of the West Indies" is the alarming title which was recently given in a contemporary to an account of American enterprise in those islands. A New York syndicate has quite lately taken over the Jamaican railways. Several hotels have also been built in Jamaica with American capital; while the Governor of the Leeward Islands has himself advertised in the New York papers offering subsidies to American speculators. With this patronage in high quarters of American immigration and American capital, it almost looks as if Mr. Froude's alternative were going to be realized—not, however, by annexation but by absorption.

* * * * *

Any agriculturists who may be about to emigrate, and who are wavering between the United States and Canada, will be interested in an article of comparative statistics which the editor of the Toronto *Empire* has just sent us. We have no space for his detailed tables, but here is the result of these figures in a practical shape, showing what would be the superior advantage obtained by an Ontario farmer cultivating a moderate-sized farm: ten acres of each of the crops named would in the six-year period give the farmer in Ontario—

2,861 dols. more than the Indiana farmer			3,331 dols. more than the Missouri farmer		
2,814	"	" Illinois	"	2,196	" " Michigan "
2,679	"	" Iowa	"	1,625	" " New York "
2,188	"	" Ohio	"	3,214	" " Kansas "
2,963	"	" Wisconsin	"		

"Surely," says the *Empire*, "with such an advantage on the side of the Ontario farmer he has no reason to envy his neighbours south of the international line. Have not our farmers reason to bless their stars that they live in so good a land? Do not such figures suggest that they are not doing so badly that it would be wise for them to risk changes, the results of which are so uncertain as the effects of Commercial Union or Continental Free Trade upon our farming interest?"

"tempered by a hospitable people." That was a true witness. Yet on the cricket-ground meanwhile young South Africa was playing the national game with a vigour not second to that of European England.

II.—THE NEW GOVERNOR AND THE PEOPLE.

I was just a day before Sir Henry Loch. On Friday I saw the new Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner of South Africa steam into the Bay, land amid cheers and salvoes, and make solemn progress to Government House through a town gay with bunting and triumphal arches. The whole place turned out to meet him. The entire population was massed on the line of march. And a motley crowd it was. I have never seen a more picturesque assembly. The white dresses of ladies of our own race and colour fluttered beside the gaudy silks of the Malay women—white butterflies beside tiger-moths; and half a dozen graduated complexions bore witness to as many distinct races among the dwellers on the Cape peninsula. One of those Malay women, flaunting in such rainbow hues, rustling in silk dresses, hooded in silk kerchiefs, yesterday washed my clothes. Her husband there, in the straw pagoda hat—"tooding" is the local name for it—in the broad pantaloons and the short jacket, is a coachman; just such another, in just such a rig, drives the Premier's carriage. This community of Islam, a busy, compact, and thriving section of Cape Town population, numbering some thousands, artisans, tailors, coopers, fruit-sellers, servants and what not, retaining as they do so sharply marked the peculiarities of their own civilization, are in fact one of the most remarkable products of ours. Their fathers or grandfathers were slaves, and crouched under the lash of Dutch taskmasters in Java, where even yet there flourishes a heavy system of corvée. Yet here they are, these people—prosperous, contented, independent, earning good wages, and taking (if you please) about three holidays a week; when you may see these dark, grinning faces, these painted eyebrows, these holiday silks, driving out into the country to spend a happy day. No wonder that among the addresses read to the Governor is one by a representative of the Malay community, rendering thanks to her Majesty for the blessings of her rule! Well, that is one class. Then those smart, ready black fellows known as "Cape boys"—they are the relics of the Mozambique slave trade, the negroes who used to be imported into the colony from the east and west coast of Africa. They survive in a very mixed strain. In an even more diluted stream the aboriginal Hottentot blood runs here in some veins. It was the mild, tractable Hottentot whom the Dutch traders found in possession of the south-west corner of Africa when first they came here. A yellow, Mongolian race these people were, the fly in amber of African ethnology. Further and further back they were driven; till civilization, small-pox, and their natural indolence and weakness decimated their numbers. Of pure Hottentots they tell me that I shall see none. There is but a handful left, around mission stations in the colony. But the Mongol cheekbones, the slanting eyes, the yellow skin, are traceable here in the streets through a hundred mixtures. Lastly among natives, there is of course the Kafir. He it is we really mean when we speak of the "Native question." The Maori is dying out, the American redskin is a vanishing race. But the Kafir under civilization is increasing. Put the whole population of this colony at a million and a half, of that half a million are Kafirs. That is in Cape Colony alone. In Cape Town one sees only a few Kafirs, as servants or dock labourers, or in gangs of convicts for sheep or diamond stealing. I saw one such to-day sweeping the paths of Government House. Not counting, then, the Zulu Kafirs in Natal, who are ten to one to the whites and daily immigrating, nor the sea of Kafir population, tribe on tribe, which extends north to the Zambesi, we have in this Cape Colony alone half a million of black-skinned Kafirs, mostly massed on the frontier and in the district of Kafirland. That district, reader, returns two members to Parliament—white members, it is true, but members entirely their own. That is what you have got to realize—what we do not realize in England—what perhaps most people scarcely realize out here. At least a third of her Majesty's subjects in this colony are Kafirs—a race in many respects fine and intelligent, but naturally savage, and some centuries behind in mental development. These men are our fellow-citizens. They have land, and votes, if they want them; the franchise qualification here is practically ten shillings a week with board and lodging, and no wages are lower than that. What does this mean? It means that in the amalgam out of which is to be made a united South Africa of English-speaking freemen of our Empire, this dark ingredient must enter in. There, in a nutshell, you have the "Native Question."

SIR HENRY LOCH

MALAY WOMAN IN SILK.

III.—OBJECT LESSONS IN UNITY.

It was, then, through crowds of dark-coloured men and women of these mixed races that Sir Henry Loch passed on Friday—bearded and dignified, an Englishman to the back-bone. He heard them cheer in concert with the white men—the mixed colonial and English people who are roughly called English; and the mixed French and Dutch, Scandinavian and German people, who are roughly called Dutch, and who are to the English, I understand, as five to two; composing between them neither Dutch nor English, but good Cape Colonists and loyal subjects of the British Empire. And when Sir Henry Loch reached the oak-tree avenues of Government House, he found there again a gathering which even more strikingly typified at once the mixture and the union of races. There, drawn up side by side, were all the school-children; bands of boys and girls of every conceivable hue, from black to brown, from brown to yellow, from yellow to white; light and dark, Dutch and native, English and ex-slave, Kafir and Malay, of the Dutch Reformed Church and the Anglican, and of the faith of Islam. All these children, in their hundreds, welcomed the new Governor with a choral chant, followed by ringing cheers. There, under the South African sun, from youthful throats formed in the mould of so many diverse tongues, went up the familiar English anthem of loyalty to national tradition.

A year or two ago an Australian Premier was visiting the Cape. It was after walking down Adderley-street on some such day as this that Sir Henry Parkes exclaimed, "Now I see the difference between South Africa and Australia. There we are a homogeneous people. But here I see all the peoples in the world." That is the first impression. Here is a deeper one. "What impressed me most deeply," said Sir Henry Loch himself, when I asked him the question, "is the unanimity of feeling with which all classes representing so many different bloods with one accord came forward together to testify publicly their loyalty to her Majesty's rule and their faith in the intention of her Government to foster the interests of all her South African subjects."

Let me note another significant scene which I have come in for. President Reitz, of the Free State, has come to-day to spend Christmas at the Cape. In the group which met to welcome him every part of South Africa was represented. This group Mr. Reitz, President of the independent little Power which lies right in the midst of the States of South Africa, addressed on the subject of South African unity. Speaking of the Customs Union, which he hopes will soon include them all, "I hope," President Reitz went on to say, "I hope and believe this to be one of the first steps to a closer union, including alike the Free State, the Cape Colony, the Transvaal, and Natal." At this the group on the platform heartily cheered. Now that group, which thus hailed the sentiments of the chief citizen of the Free State, and in which her Majesty's Governor was represented by his side-de-camp, numbered also an official of the Natal Chamber of Commerce, a Chief Justice of the Transvaal, and a member of the Volksraad of that Republic, besides the Premier of Cape Colony and some of his Ministers. There, in miniature, you see South African unity.

IV.—BURNING QUESTIONS.

Everything at the Cape this Christmas speaks to me of life, movement, "actuality." This is just now the laboratory of the Empire, and at every turn I see signs of the great workings of which it is the scene—the chemic combinations and momentous experiments in the midst of which our people here are going about their daily business. When I went to see the Kimberley mail start, I found a fine station much like a station in England, and a familiar crowd seeing off its friends with ringing English cheers. I might almost have been at Charing-cross seeing off a Continental mail—only there would have been less demonstration, and less to demonstrate about. This train was packed with Englishmen—engineers, speculators, doctors, clerks, every trade and craft that a growing community require. A few of them were for Kimberley. By far the most were bound for the Rand. Their goal is the Eldorado of the Transvaal, and it is the Anglicization of the Transvaal that they are going to help. A thousand land here every month on their way thither. That is one of the phenomena which I am here to study. Closely linked with it is the future of Swaziland, where Sir Francis De Winton is doing pretty much what I have come to do—namely, to learn what one does not know by asking those who do. The Swaziland question, too, is *en évidence* on the contents-bills of the Cape papers: we hear of turbulent meetings up there, and the subject is canvassed here in every street. In Bechuanaland the new "John Company" is setting about a railway, the last sleeper of which will some day be laid at the Zambesi. A highway of commerce is to be opened up into the heart of Africa, and the uncounted treasures of Mashonaland won from the jealous keeping of the Matabele. There, too, are wars and rumours of wars; the Imperial Government standing face to face in Africa with the Portuguese—our old rivals in the New World. Here the works which are going forward on every coign of vantage—the batteries which the colony is building and the mother-country filling with guns—show that at length we are awake to the necessities of national existence, and that the keystone of the Empire—the key of the great waterway to the Indies and to our Australian kinsmen in the south—is to be made as impregnable to hostile navies as we have long since made the key to the Mediterranean. Ironclads, indeed, could as yet be met only by our own ironclads moored hard by here in Simon's Bay; but woe to the half-armoured cruiser which should venture under these batteries to bar British vessels from turning this corner of the world.

Just before I left England, speaking to a very high Colonial authority, I remarked that I hoped to learn some things about South Africa which would be useful news to the man in the street. He threw up his hands with a comic gesture of despair. "The Man in the Street! Why," said he, "I find the Man in the Drawing-room doesn't know the difference between the Orange Free State and the Transvaal." If this be so, I may fairly hope that this flying visit, these hurried sketches, may be of some little use to a few men both in street and drawing-room.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The *Times* has once more found good friends in her Majesty's judges. Justices Hannen, Day, and Smith declined, as Commissioners, to inquire into the secret history of Pigottism. On Saturday, Justices Denman and Wills declined as judges to allow interrogatories to be administered on that subject. Doubtless, the judges were right in law; but the political aspect of their decision is very serious. Baulked alike before the Special Commission and in the Law Courts of any opportunity for exposing his libellers, Mr. Parnell will have an unanswerable case for that parliamentary inquiry which he all along declared to be the only satisfactory and competent tribunal.

On a minor point, however, the Court decided against the *Times* which will now be required to say roughly—within a few thousands—what was the circulation of the paper itself three years ago, and what of the pamphlet, "Parnellism and Crime." This will be interesting; but what would be more so, would be a comparison of the circulation of the *Times* then with what it is now. Has Pigottism damaged its circulation or not? We very much doubt if it has. The readers of the *Times* are divided into two classes—those who take it for its politics, and those who do not. To the latter the Pigott business has made no difference. To the former it appears to have been a recommendation rather than otherwise.

The moral of the Russian Budget is too clear to be missed by even the most prejudiced observer. We are for ever being told of Russia's "military preparations," in spite of the fact that Russia is the only one among the Great Powers of Europe whose military expenditure is not advancing by leaps and bounds. This fact is once more made patent to the eyes of all men by M. Vishnegradsky's new Budget, of which the *Times* correspondent says:—

> The Minister declares that not one penny has been spent on new armaments, as foreign writers have long erroneously insisted, and now we see that while Germany has voted 44 millions of roubles, or 100 millions of marks, in perfecting her armaments, Russia intends to spend the modest sum of only ten-and-a-half-millions on the same object.

The *Standard's* correspondent calls attention to the same discrepancy; and in the mouth of these witnesses we may hope that the words of the Russophobist alarmists may finally be disestablished.

The credit for the pacific character of the Budget belongs, be it observed, to the Tzar. The new magazine rifle and smokeless powder have been agreed upon; but the Tzar expressly ordered that this rearmament should proceed gradually. "being firmly resolved on the maintenance of peace." And, as a matter of fact, "it is difficult to see," says the *Standard*, "how the requisite number of rifles could be turned out in less than three years." The Peace Keeper of Europe has thus given another substantial pledge that he will remain true to his rôle.

It is never safe to talk of finality in politics—least of all in French politics. But for the present, at any rate, Boulangism appears to be "dust and ashes, dead and done with." Here are the figures of the Boulangist vote in two elections held yesterday:—

	General Election.	Yesterday.
L'Orient	9,000	2,000
Rochechouart	9,000	5,000

In both cases the seats were of course lost. Nothing fails like failure.

There were at least two memorable sayings in Professor Max Müller's admirable address at the opening of the School of Oriental Studies. One was his very felicitous and timely turning of the old taunt that "England is a nation of shopkeepers." "I accept the omen," he said, "but let England show that she means to keep her shop against the world." The other was his prophecy of "the new conquest of India"—the conquest that is to come when our administrators have been qualified by the School of Oriental Studies to understand "the heart of India." It is a noble ideal, and Professor Max Müller gave it eloquent expression—this enforcement of the precept that he who rules must obey, he who would lord it over all must be the servant of all.

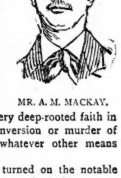
We notice one unfortunate omission in the new Anglo-American Extradition Treaty. The bare mention of the Cleveland-street case will be enough to point out the nature of the omission, and the pressing need for supplying it. It is a wretched necessity, but a necessity it is, that this omission in our extradition treaties should as occasion offers be if possible remedied.

The statement that Mrs. Addison has been offered £6,000 for her picture of "Mrs. Stables and Two of her Daughters, Harriet and Louisa," offers, if true, an example of the extraordinary rise of Romneys in "the market." A man of enormous reputation and popularity in his day—thanks chiefly to his delicate sense of grace and dignity—Romney fell upon evil days in the public estimation until the establishment of the "Old Masters" sent up his money value with a run. Those who possess Romneys bought in the early part of the century may congratulate themselves on their fathers' shrewdness, while even he who bought the painter's whole-length of "Lady Hamilton as Cassandra" at his death sale for eight guineas and sold it fifty years later for ten times that amount, might be pardoned had he turned a scornfully deaf ear to the prophecy that "Miss Ramus" would, in 1882, have fetched nearly fourteen hundred pounds. The interest of "Mrs. Stables," apart from its artistic excellence, lies in the fact that it has never before been publicly exhibited anywhere. By the way, the Academy "Old Masters" catalogue is wrong in asserting that the picture was painted in 1781. In that year it was beautifully engraved by J. R. Smith, but it was actually painted in 1778.

THE ST. PAUL OF UGANDA.

SOME NOTES ON MR. A. M. MACKAY.

"THESE Mission Societies certainly contrive to produce extraordinary men," wrote Stanley in his last letter, speaking of Mr. A. M. Mackay, whom he linked with Livingstone and Moffat as pre-eminent above all other missionaries. And since the publication of the two columns of eulogy everybody has been asking who is this magnificent Scotchman who has planted the seed of Christianity in that stoniest of grounds, Uganda, to such good effect as to establish a church which has first overthrown and then converted an African tyrant. In order to obtain some information on this interesting point, a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* waited upon one of the secretaries of the Church Missionary Society, at the offices in Salisbury-square, and asked him if he had much faith in the efficacy of Mwanga's conversion. Mr. Eugene Stock, the secretary in question, and editor of the society's publications, said he hadn't; but he had a very deep-rooted faith in Mwanga's desire to regain his throne, whether by conversion or murder of the missionaries, like poor Bishop Hannington, or whatever other means seemed most likely to succeed.



MR. A. M. MACKAY.

Leaving the subject of Mwanga, the conversation turned on the notable missionary whose figure stands out so clearly amid all the turmoil of African revolution and counter-revolution. Mr. A. M. Mackay is not a clergyman, although most people call him reverend, but is the most enthusiastic of lay workers. He is forty years of age, and not thirty-two, as, owing to youthful appearance and energy, Stanley surmises. He was born in Edinburgh, the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, whose name is familiar to schoolboys as the author of "Mackay's Geographies." The future missionary was educated for the profession of an engineer, but in Scotland such an education implies a university course and a training quite equal to that which the budding clergyman or barrister receives in England. He was a young man of marked ability, and was soon appointed to the head of a mechanical engineering works at Berlin. He was there in November, 1875, when Stanley's famous letter in the *Daily Telegraph* appeared, describing his intercourse with Mtesa, the then King of Uganda, and challenging Christendom to send missionaries to that country.

Mackay, twenty-six years of age, brimful of enthusiasm and nobility of purpose, at once wrote to the Church Missionary Society—which had received £10,000 for the purpose from two generous donors—volunteering to go out. His offer was accepted; and he was despatched, with seven others, into the heart of Africa. His photograph, taken at the time, represents a handsome and determined face with well-defined features, a high forehead from which waving hair is brushed back, resolute eyes and a firm mouth, a light moustache covering the upper lip. Not a trace of whiskers or moustache was there then, but by this time he is probably "bearded like a pard." Neither Mr. Stock nor any other official of the society would know him if he entered the office to-morrow, for since he left London thirteen years ago he has never once left Africa—indeed, he has never even returned to the coast! His memory of the coast cannot, as a matter of fact be very agreeable, for he was laid low there by sickness on landing and had to allow his companions to proceed—only to meet their fate by massacre. As soon as he recovered he pushed on to Uganda, and there he has laboured without intermission since that day. As a practical engineer there is nothing that he cannot make with his hands, and the Waganda regard him as endowed with a divine power of manufacture. It is an extraordinary point about him that there—in the heart of the Dark Continent—he keeps himself abreast with the London Reviews which some kind friend sends him, and in his letters shows as complete a knowledge of modern thought as any London editor. Were it not for such symptoms of the great intellectual power which he possesses, many readers of his letters would set him down as an artisan from the homely images he borrows from the vocabulary of toil to enforce his arguments as to the means whereby the African problem may be solved. Such is the man who has so ably taken the place of the murdered Bishop, and who is doing mere for Africa than the world wots of!

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. PARNELL AND THE CORK BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your issue of Friday last, the 10th inst., you have an editorial note stating that I as chairman of the Cork Board of guardians moved a vote of confidence in Mr. Parnell, and spoke as follows:—

> Every Irishman knew that Mr. Parnell was not guilty of the offence, and any one who knew the character of Mr. Parnell knew that a man in his position, leader of the Irish race, not alone in the United Kingdom, but all the world over, would never, by committing such an offence, give himself and the cause of his country away to his enemies.

Permit me to say that I did not on this or any other occasion move or support a vote of confidence in Mr. Parnell, nor did I use the language you impute to me or any words of such tendency. Trusting that you will give this correction the earliest publicity and prominence in your paper.—I am your obedient servant,

HENRY L. YOUNG,
Chairman Cork Board of Guardians.

Leemount, Carrigrohane, co. Cork, Jan. 11, 1890.

[The speech in question was made by Mr. Michael Ahern; by a clerical error we attributed it to Mr. H. L. Young, who was in the chair on the occasion.—Ed. *P.M.G.*]

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THE ART OF ARTIFICIAL EYE-MAKING.

AN INTERVIEW WITH AN "ARTIST IN HUMAN EYES."

as one of the most eminent oculists of our own time pointed out recently, in a private conversation, are, after all, by no means so perfect a part of the "human form divine" as is generally supposed. Long professional experience had taught him that very few people indeed possess what is called perfect sight, and that among three thousand patients he had not found one whose eyes were equally strong. If we wish to see a distant object, he went on to say, or if we look closely at any object, we can only do so by making a special exertion of our will-power. By means of this will-power we bring our eyes, which otherwise are but very imperfect instruments, somewhat nearer to perfection. But while thus a man who is at the very top of his profession deprecated the "machinery" of one of the most precious and wonderful parts of the human body, another oculist of high standing pointed out that whatever might be said against the natural eye, the artificial human eye was now made in such perfection that it was all but impossible to distinguish between a real eye and an artificial one, if the latter is made by an able "artist in eyes." A few days ago one of our representatives, thinking that a few details concerning glass eyes would be interesting, called upon Mr. E. Müller, of 147, Gower-street, who is well known to medical men all over the country as one of the few artificial eye-makers who have brought their strange art to the greatest possible perfection.

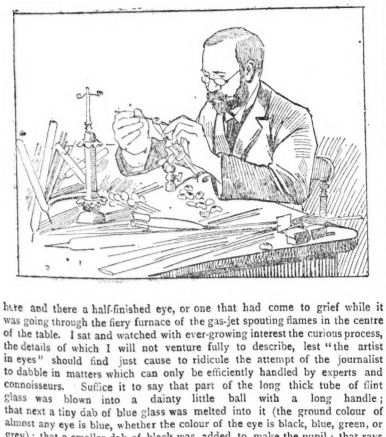
It was a grey morning (writes our representative) when I called on Mr. Müller, and the thick fog which hung heavily over London made the objects in the pleasant little waiting-room shadowy and indistinct, except a number of small and curious things which were strewn about on a tray on the table. Beside them lay a piece of soft chamois leather and several small hand looking-glasses. The flickering firelight playing on the strange white objects presently attracted my attention, and, looking more closely at them, I saw with a slight shudder, not unmixed with fascination, a dozen human eyes of various sizes and colours stare at me out of the gloom. It was some time before Mr. Müller appeared; the fog grew denser, the room more gloomy, and still the bright, socketless eyes were quietly fixed on me from the red background of the tray. At last a wing of the great folding door dividing the waiting room from the "workshop" was opened, and Mr. Müller, through whose fluent English there rings a pleasant accent which reminds one of Thuringian folks and scenes, called me into his sanctum. "You shall see the whole process from first to last," he said; "and though you have come on a day which is not favourable to work such as mine, I will make you, before you go away, an artificial eye which shall be as much like your own eyes as I can make it by this light. Now let me have one good look at your right eye. I'll make a right eye for you, and hope that you will never have occasion to use it."

"Thank you, Mr. Müller. But you don't mean to say that after looking once at a patient's eye you are able to reproduce the exact colour of the iris?"—"Yes, certainly I mean to say that. It is, however, only by long practice that you see at a glance what colours are wanting, and whether the iris has rays, dots, lines, or other marks; whether it is surrounded by a dark line or not; whether it is large or small. You have also to take in the colour of the white part of the eye, and notice whether the red veins in it are frequent or rare. Then there is the size of the eye, its shape, and the shape of the socket into which it has to be fixed. As a rule, I put a few short notes on paper concerning the colour, and as for the size, I have always a large stock of eyes from which one is sure to fit the patient. If my patients like, I lend them an eye from my stock till their own is ready, and by the time they get it they are accustomed to wearing an artificial eye. It takes a very few days only to get quite used to it."

"How long does it take you to make an eye?"—"That depends on many things. As you will see, an eye can be made in little more than an hour; and in cases where it is of no importance whether the eye is quite exactly the same as the natural eye, it is not a very long task to make a good match for almost any eye. But the difficulty is to get an exact reproduction of the seeing eye, and to get that quite perfect it takes often days and days of close work. Some patients are very troublesome, and demand more than it is in human power to do. If an eye is of a very peculiar colour it is also difficult and tedious to find out the right colours which are to be used, and on the whole it takes many years before one can be said to have mastered the art of eye making."

"Are ever the eyes of two persons of exactly the same colour?"—"No, I have never yet found two alike. The difference may be slight, but of all the thousands and tens of thousands of glass eyes I have made I have not had two of quite the same shade."

While we were talking Mr. Müller had been diligently at work before a table covered with glass tubes of various colours and sizes. Among them lay



have and there a half-finished eye, or one that had come to grief while it was going through the fiery furnace of the gas-jet spouting flames in the centre of the table. I sat and watched with ever-growing interest the curious process, the details of which I will not venture fully to describe, lest "the artist in eyes" should find just cause to ridicule the attempt of the journalist to dabble in matters which can only be efficiently handled by experts and connoisseurs. Suffice it to say that part of the long thick tube of flint glass was blown into a dainty little ball with a long handle; that next a tiny dab of blue glass was melted into it (the ground colour of almost any eye is blue, whether the colour of the eye is black, blue, green, or grey); that a smaller dab of black was added to make the pupil; that rays and rings and tiny pink veins were added; that the right size was obtained by much careful and judicious blowing; that a coating of thin glass, clear as crystal, was added, and that finally there was put down before me a wonderfully realistic eye, light as a feather and clear as any one might wish to see his "windows of the soul;" the colours were beautifully blended, and there was not the slightest sign that only five minutes ago the cool smooth thing had been twirling as a red-hot object in the centre of the hissing gas flame.

"Yes, it is very wonderful," I said, contemplating my counterfeit eye with a sigh of regret at the lack of the "inward light" which alone can "give forth the visual beam." "Does one eye last a lifetime unless it is broken by some accident?"—"No, it is quite impossible to make artificial eyes which last a great number of years; but it depends chiefly on the state of the cavity how long a glass eye will last. You see when a diseased eye is removed the lachrymal connection is injured, and according to the extent to which this is the case there is always a discharge into the cavity of the eye. This moisture eats in time into the glass—(I thought of Mrs. Browning, and quoted inwardly "for tears run salt with all")—making the surface rough, and, as you can imagine, it is very painful if the tender inside of the eyelids or of the cavity of the eye rubs against anything rough. Again, after an eye has been worn for, say, a year or two, its outline gets so impressed on the cavity of the eye that it does not fit quite tightly any longer, and the pupil, which was made to be exactly in the centre, will move to one side, or up, or down, because the whole glass eye moves since it has become too small for the frame in which it is held."

"Is it true that good glass eyes really move in the head like natural eyes?"—"Yes, quite true. In cases where the natural eye has been removed and the glass eye is only fixed into the empty cavity, the movement is only slight, as the muscles behind the eye do not come much in contact with the artificial eye, but where the artificial eyes are made to fit over the sightless eyes they move exactly as the real eyes would move."

"But why do people have artificial eyes over their real ones? I thought they were only worn because it disfigures the face to see the cavity without the eyeball?"—"In a good many cases where the sight is gone the eye need not be removed, but at the same time the sightless eye looks dead or diseased, and if a bright, healthy-looking glass eye can be substituted, it makes all the difference in the appearance of a face."

"Do people ever wear two glass eyes when they are quite blind?"—"Oh yes, that is frequently done. But it is very curious to note that people who are blind in one eye insist upon saying that if they have an artificial eye they can see much better than when they have none. Only the other day a poor fellow came to me and told me that he had just pawned his watch in order to be able to pay for a glass eye. He was a tailor, and said he couldn't see since he had broken his artificial eye. Others have told me the same over and over again. Of course I charge less for the eyes I make for poor people and for hospital patients; but I should have been bankrupt long ago had I to depend on what they pay. The average price for the first artificial eye for a private patient is £2 2s., and if the eye is of a very exceptional and difficult colour, which it requires more time to make, it is £3 3s. Any eyes made afterwards for the same patient are charged £1 1s apiece."

"And is the trade in glass eyes a flourishing one?"—"No, I cannot say that it is. As medical science advances, fewer eyes are removed and fewer persons become totally or partially blind; and though artificial eyes have never before been made to such perfection as they are now, their sale does not increase. A great deal of harm is also done to the trade by opticians who make and sell inferior glass eyes, and prevent patients from coming to us."

"I suppose most of your patients are adults. Which of the two sexes suffers most from the eyes, according to your experience?"—"With regard to your first question, I must tell you that, though the greater number of my patients are adults, I make a number of eyes for children of all ages, and even for babies. On the whole, I think women suffer more from their eyes than men. Acute neuralgic pains have to answer for much in destroying sight; and women, I fancy, suffer more from neuralgia than men."

"Has the colour of the eyes anything to do with the strength or weakness of the organ?"—"No, I think not. There is not any one colour which affects the sight. Diseases arise from deeper causes, but to explain those lies beyond my province."

I rose to go; my artificial eye was carefully wrapped in tissue paper, placed in a neat satin-lined case, and made over to me; and as I turned into the murky street, blind Milton's wail ran through my mind:

> Since light so necessary is to life
> And almost life itself, if it be true
> That light is in the soul,
> She all in every part, why was the sight
> To such a tender ball as the eye confine?
> So obvious and so easy to be quenched,
> And not, as feeling through all parts diffused,
> That she might look at will through every pore?

THE BOOK OF BURNS.*

THERE has been quite a boom in literature about Burns of late, and the present work promises to be one of the most ambitious on the subject that has yet appeared. The volume before us is the first of three, in two of which biographical sketches are to be given of people associated with the poet and of others whom he rendered immortal in his verse; in the third the poet himself will be introduced, "with special reference to his general mission and also as a purifier of the national minstrelsy." To admirers of Burns the work promises to be full of interest. We have all heard of "Holy Willie," "Souter Johnnie," and "Daddy Auld;" but even the closest students of the poet know very little of the personal history of any one of them. This is the defect which Dr. Rogers seeks to remedy. One point which will strike readers of the present volume is the fact that the author attempts to clear the reputation of several of his heroes from aspersions which the poet has cast upon them. Take the "Souter Johnny" of "Tam o' Shanter" for instance. Burns speaks of him as being a "drouthy crony," and says Tam and he had been "fou for weeks thegether." All a mistake, says Dr. Rogers. Johnny was a shoemaker at Glenfoot of Ardlochan, and latterly at Kirkoswald. Though not averse to social enjoyment, he was, we are told, of strictly sober habits, and the poet in describing him as he did only "humorously exercised the imaginative faculty"! But Dr. Rogers attempts even a bolder task than the whitewashing of "Souter Johnny." Of all the persons pilloried by Burns the best known and the most hated is "Holy Willie." The prayer which the poet makes him utter was said by Sir Walter Scott to be a piece of satire more exquisitely severe than any which Burns ever afterwards wrote. "Willie" was a farmer near Mauchline and a leading elder of the Rev. Mr. Auld's session. He drank, and was, according to Burns, the incarnation of all that was mean and selfish and vain and hypocritical. Nay, more: it was alleged that he made too free with the money of the poor, and he was said to have been found dead in a ditch, into which he had fallen while drunk. Dr. Rogers affirms that the whole story is false. Fisher was "a man of earnest piety and strict integrity, and of a gentle and benevolent nature." He was made an elder at thirty-five, and was assiduous in his visitations among the sick and the poor, by whom he was greatly respected. Once, Dr. Rogers admits, he got drunk, and was reproved by the minister of Mauchline, but then it was only once, and the minister was unduly strict. For the peculation story which has been given by such biographers of Burns as Cunningham, Chambers, Gilfillan, and Hatley Waddell, Dr. Rogers assures us there is not the shadow of a foundation. Nor is it true that he was found dead after a drunken bout in a ditch. He had been visiting his landlord, and, returning home at night, was overtaken by a terrible thunderstorm, missed his way, and was found drowned in a pool, as any other sober wayfarer might have been under similar circumstances. It is difficult to dispute Dr. Rogers's conclusions, and we have no desire to attempt anything of the kind. In these days of scientific research we have to surrender many of our most cherished convictions; and now it seems as if our lifelong conception of "Holy Willie" must go with the rest.

* "The Book of Robert Burns." By the Rev. Charles Rogers, D.D., LL.D. Vol. I. (The Grampian Club, Edinburgh.)

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THE OWNERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

GREAT BRITAIN is generally regarded as the country above all others in which wealth and poverty present the most marked contrasts. On the other hand it is supposed that wealth is more equally distributed in America than in any other part of the world. Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, writing in a recent number of the *Forum*, however, asserts and submits figures to show that this is by no means the case. In 1877 Mulhall estimated that one-thirtieth part of the English people owned two-thirds of the national wealth, whereas in the United States one-seventieth part of the people own that amount. We have millionaires: the Marquis of Bute may be worth £8,000,000, the Duke of Norfolk as much, and the Duke of Westminster £10,000,000; but what are they to the Astors, the Vanderbilts, and the Goulds, with their twenty to thirty millions sterling apiece? "It would be easy," says Mr. Shearman, "for any specially well-informed person to make up a list of one hundred persons averaging five millions sterling each, in addition to ten averaging twenty millions each. No such list of concentrated wealth could be given in any other country in the world. The richest dukes of England fall below the average wealth of a dozen American citizens; while the greatest bankers, merchants, and railway magnates of England cannot compare in wealth with many Americans." Taking the test of annual income, the average of the richest hundred Englishmen is about £90,000, but the average of the richest hundred Americans cannot be less than £240,000, and probably exceeds £300,000. The conclusion is that wealth must be far more concentrated in the United States than in Great Britain, because where enormous amounts are placed in a few hands, this necessarily implies that the great mass of the people have very small possessions. The United States of America are practically owned by less than 250,000 persons, constituting less than one in sixty of its adult male population. The forces at work in Great Britain have tended to distribute wealth more widely, but in America the drift has been in precisely the opposite direction. "In no other country, and least of all in England, during the last thirty years, has the burden of taxation been cast so exclusively upon the working classes, or the machinery of public taxation been used so unscrupulously for private profit." There is therefore this prospect, that "within thirty years, the present methods of taxation being continued, the United States of America will be substantially owned by less than 50,000 persons, constituting less than one in 500 of the adult male population." This, be it noted, is not the opinion of a disciple of Henry George, but one who, though a free-trader, "is utterly opposed to communism, socialism, and anarchism," or any scheme for arbitrary limitations of individual wealth.

LABOUR AND THE PRICE OF IRON.

The erratic movements in the price of pig iron have disclosed the operations of speculators, but it must not be forgotten in forming an estimate as to future prices that the cost of production has very considerably increased. Before the end of 1888 the colliers' wages began to rise, and during 1889 there was an advance of 30 to 50 per cent. Ironworkers started off with an increase of 5 per cent., and last year obtained a further addition of 17½ per cent. Thus the cost of ore, coal, coke, and pig iron has been increased all round, and it has been stated on good authority that No. 3 Middlesbrough pig iron would, on the basis of the present quotations for raw material, cost over 50s., and hematite 76s. per ton. The trade are anticipating, as Messrs. W. Fallows and Co. point out in their annual review, that the labour question, both in this country and on the Continent, where somewhat similar advances have taken place, will be a potent factor in the future course of prices. So far there has been little interruption to production, as the demands of the men have been granted, but it may be anticipated that, as on former occasions, higher wages will lead to less work. The continuance of a high Bank rate, or other financial causes, may prevent the execution of various enterprises which are in contemplation, but should there be no such obstacles the demand for iron and steel will be large both at home and abroad. The Continent is too busy at present to compete with us to any serious extent, so that our iron works may anticipate a continued period of activity.

HOW THE BREWERY BOOM HAS BEEN WORKED.

The public who have rushed for brewery shares in the belief that they are good investments under any circumstances may have their faith shaken by this little sketch of how the brewery boom has been worked. It has been written for the benefit of the clients of a well-known firm of stockbrokers, but it deserves wider circulation:—"The ingenuity of scheming promoters had been stimulated to the utmost by the marvellous rise of Guinness and Co.'s shares to nearly 3½ times their original price, with preference and debenture stocks to match, followed by Watney's and several others of the very best London breweries, which at once went to great premiums. So the promoters busily sought for breweries everywhere, at home and abroad, arranged for the right to buy them at good prices, and then passed them on to the public at much larger prices, according to their usual custom. There never was such a show made of the profits of any trade. In many cases these were grossly exaggerated, and the results will sorely disappoint the shareholders, as some have already done. But the profits so freely described, if believed in, are sure to attract increased competition, unless ordinary rules of business fail in this case. Indeed the prospectuses generally propose to extend the business, that is, to increase the competition. And the shareholders have still to find out the difficulty of managing such concerns, especially at a distance. The late proprietors used great skill and care."

THE LATEST YANKEE NOTION.

The Americans want to give us a new idea in bottle stoppers. They call it a "bottle seal." It has been run in the States by the Bottle Seal Company of Baltimore for some four years, and the list of brewers and bottlers who are using it is both large and influential. The seal of the cork is an insignificant-looking little thing. To a piece of rubber about an eighth of an inch thick is attached a layer of canvas with a coating of paraffin wax, and this, with the addition of a wire hook, completes the seal. The neck of the bottle is made with a groove which holds the rubber fast. The seal is inserted by a machine adapted for the purpose, which bottles with great rapidity. Any sharp-pointed instrument inserted in the hook can remove it, but a little handy tool has been specially devised. The bottling trade of London is enormous—much larger than that of the whole of the United States, and so there is a large field here for the new invention, if it takes the fancy of the trade. In price the seal compares favourably with cork. The seal bottling machines are on exhibition at 96, Queen-street, Cheapside.

SPECULATION IN COFFEE.

The fluctuations in the price of coffee last year were very considerable, and in referring to this aspect of the trade Messrs. Lewis and Peat remark:—"The past year has again warned us of the danger and losses resulting from prices being forced up too high, and the present (high) rates, though perhaps justified by the position, appear to us high enough for prudent traders, and we hope this year will not witness the disasters and consequent losses to the trade that occurred last year from too violent a speculation." With respect to the operations of the Clearing Houses they say:—"Transactions in the various Coffee Clearing Houses on the whole show a falling off, especially in Hamburg, where the downfall of the celebrated operator who ran the corner in September, 1888, has once again proved the hollowness of such apparent success. In London entries of sales have been made through the Clearing House to the extent of nearly four million bags, but only about 190,000 bags coffee were tendered. This business has had a great influence on spot values, though the fluctuations in actual coffee have not been so rapid or frequent, and London has consequently attracted more coffee here and re-established somewhat the importance of this market."

A CLERK'S EXPERIENCES IN THE ARGENTINE.

A young man who went out to the Argentine Republic some time ago to fill a post on one of the railways has not found the ways of the country altogether to his liking. Having dined too well and drunk too deeply, he got into the hands of the police in Rosario, and next day he was sentenced to sweep the streets for eight days. A fine or short term of imprisonment he could have endured, but after that week of ignominy he was unable to face his fellows and left the country. Apparently he had not heard of the Socialists' millennium, when such servile work will be voluntarily performed by a sacred band, the inducement being the special honour attached to the duty.

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KURD RUGS, 6/6
DECCAN RUGS, 12/6
KOULAH RUGS,
at all prices.

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PAISLEY CARPETS, all sizes.

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FIVE GOLD MEDALS have been AWARDED, and which are every one

GUARANTEED INEXPLOSIBLE, will be disposed of at

GREAT REDUCTION in PRICES.

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MAGNIFICENT SELECTION of PATTERNS,

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WANZER (LIMITED) and

DEFRIES SAFETY LAMP AND OIL COMPANY, at the following addresses
in LONDON:—45 and 46, HOLBORN-VIADUCT (Principal Depot); 8, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET; 97, CHEAPSIDE; 62, WESTBOURNE-GROVE; 195, BROMPTON-ROAD; 169, UPPER STREET, ISLINGTON.

SALE of DEFRIES SAFETY LAMPS
in the Provinces.
MANCHESTER.—70a, Market-street.
LIVERPOOL.—61, Lord-street.
GLASGOW.—202, Ingram-street.
BIRMINGHAM.—38, New-street.

SALE of DEFRIES SAFETY LAMPS.

DRURY LANE.—THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—TWICE DAILY at 1.30 and 7.15, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, written by HARRY NICHOLLS and AUGUSTUS HARRIS, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself. Box-office open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
DRURY LANE.—Children admitted at half-price to the morning performances on payment at the doors.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The PREMIER THEATRE of London. Lessees, THE OPERA COMPANY (Limited). Twice daily at 1.30 and 7.15. Grand CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME entitled CINDERELLA. Written by RICHARD HENRY. The lyrics by CLEMENT SCOTT. Invented and produced by CHARLES HAWTREY. Musical Director, Mr. EDWARD SOLOMON. Miss MINNIE PALMER (specially engaged for the part of Cinderella), Miss VIOLET CAMERON, and the most powerful Company ever seen in Pantomime. Doors open 1.0 and 6.45. Box-office open continuously from 10 till 10 daily. No early doors. "First come, first served."—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, FREEMAN THOMAS.—GRAND CIRCUS, under the direction of AUGUSTUS HARRIS and FREEMAN THOMAS.—Twice Daily at 1.30 and 7.30. Performances begin at 2.0 and 8.0 P.M., and conclude at 4.30 and 10.30 P.M. Prices: Amphitheatre 1s., balcony 2s. and 3s., upper dress circle 4s., stalls 5s. and 6s., boxes (six seats) two and three guineas, single seats in front 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. With every ticket a numbered reserved seat coupon is given, all without extra charge of any kind, and every seat is reserved to its purchaser during entire performance. Only as many tickets sold as there are seats. No standing room. By booking in advance admission and a seat are absolutely guaranteed. No booking fee charged at Olympia or 28, Piccadilly. All except 1s. and 2s. seats booked one week in advance at principal booking offices, and at our official offices at Olympia and at Basil Trent's, 28, Piccadilly, by postal order or personal application. At both Afternoon and Night Exhibitions children between four and ten years will be admitted to all parts of the house at half-price, except in one and two sitting seats.

LADIES and CHILDREN can visit OLYMPIA with the assurance of every comfort, even during the holiday rush. A numbered coupon is given every person for a reserved chair, which they can occupy and leave whenever they like during the performance, without danger of any one else occupying it.

NOTICES.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 9d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union 5s. 5d. per quarter; for India and China 6s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *and* PALL MALL BUDGET *can be obtained at Neal's Library, 248, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; Galignani's Library, 224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; and at the Kiosques facing the Grand Hotel, on the Boulevard des Capucines, and at Messrs. Hachette's chief Railway Bookstalls in France.*

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

BBBB	A	RRRR	NN	N	U	U	M	M	SSS
B B	AA	R R	N N	N	U	U	MM	MM	S
BBB	A A	RRR	N N	N	U	U	M M	M	SSS
B B	AAAAA	R R	N	NN	U	U	M	M	S
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HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Great success at OLYMPIA.

IMRE KIRALFY'S NERO; or, The Destruction of Rome. The most tremendous and glorious dancing, pantomimic, tragi-choreal, musical, classic, and scenic spectacle ever produced. New and Colossal Pageants, Dances, Scenes, Fêtes, and Pastimes. Elephant, Roman Horseback Standing and Pedestrian Races, Olympian Wrestling, Chariot Contests, Picturesque Martial Evolutions, 1,000 Roman Characters in resplendent robes. The Giant Stage of Blazing Pantomime, surpassing any hundred theatres.

TWELVE UNITED GREATEST SHOWS ON EARTH.—A Brilliant Combination of Five Circuses. A Crated Jungle of Wild, Savage Beasts. Funniest Quadrupeds. The Mid-air Realm of Most Intrepid Acts. The Hippodrome of Every Thrilling Race. Magic Illusions. Equestrian Kings of Every Noted School. Startling Displays of Oriental Skill. Performing Lions, Tigers, Bears, Wolves, Hyenas, Leopards, and Panthers. The Biggest Herds of Wisest Elephants. The monster unit of a hundred shows. The family resort for every class. It will exhibit nowhere else, and its great London season will be brief.

DAILY AFTERNOON and NIGHT EXHIBITIONS. Doors open at 12.0 noon and 6.0 P.M. Performances begin at 2.0 and 8.0 P.M., and conclude at 4.30 and 10.30 P.M. Prices: Amphitheatre 1s., balcony 2s. and 3s., upper dress circle 4s., stalls 5s. and 6s., boxes (six seats) two and three guineas, single seats in front 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. With every ticket a numbered reserved seat coupon is given, all without extra charge of any kind, and every seat is reserved to its purchaser during entire performance. Only as many tickets sold as there are seats. No standing room. By booking in advance admission and a seat are absolutely guaranteed. No booking fee charged at Olympia or 28, Piccadilly. All except 1s. and 2s. seats booked one week in advance at principal booking offices, and at our official offices at Olympia and at Basil Trent's, 28, Piccadilly, by postal order or personal application. At both Afternoon and Night Exhibitions children between four and ten years will be admitted to all parts of the house at half-price, except in one and two sitting seats.

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FOURTH EDITION.

THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE QUARREL ENDED

PORTUGAL YIELDS TO A BRITISH ULTIMATUM.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT LISBON.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE ATTACKED.

Events have moved very quickly at Lisbon within the last couple of days, and the difficulty between England and Portugal may now be regarded as practically settled. The reply given by Senhor Barros Gomes, on Wednesday last, to the English Note of this day week, although it professed to meet, up to a certain point, the demands of Lord Salisbury, did not (the *Standard* correspondent says) do so in the unequivocal form required by the latter. The English terms included a withdrawal of all Portuguese soldiers or civilians pretending to exercise authority in Mashonaland or in North West Matabeleland, which England had declared within her sphere of influence, and for a recognition on the part of Portugal of the English Protectorate of Nyassaland and of the Shiré basin north of the Rua River.

These demands were made on Sunday last week, and, after waiting for a reasonable time, Mr. Petre, the British Minister, pressed for a reply. This he did, at first verbally, but on Saturday, having received further instructions from Lord Salisbury, he presented a formal Note in writing to Senhor Barros Gomes, insisting upon compliance with every point in the British Note. Mr. Petre further stated that in case of refusal he was instructed that her Majesty's despatch-boat *Enchantress* was lying at Vigo, with orders to receive him with the whole Staff of the Embassy.

The Portuguese Government were only given till Saturday night to consider their answer, which was naturally awaited with considerable anxiety at the Embassy. In the course of the evening Senhor Barros Gomes informed Mr. Petre that the Cabinet was disposed to yield, but that the final decision could only be given after a Council of State that had been summoned by the King to meet immediately at the Belem Palace. The Royal Council, as was anticipated, agreed to the course already practically adopted by the Cabinet, and a Note was sent without delay to Mr. Petre. In this document Portugal formally submits, under protest, to demands which it is not in a position to resist.

This decision has created a great sensation in Lisbon, and although to any one who had seriously weighed the situation it was clear from the first that if England insisted, the submission of Portugal was inevitable, the feeling against England in all circles has become very bitter, and the action of the Lisbon Government was discussed in strong terms throughout the capital last night.

Telegraphing at 10.30 last night Reuter's agent at Lisbon says:—Disorderly bands of people, including a number of students, have been parading the streets, shouting "Down with the Ministry!" which cry was also uttered by a number of persons outside the Belem Palace. An excited mob assembled outside the British Consulate, and, in spite of the fact that it was guarded by police, broke the windows and threw the escutcheon bearing the Royal arms to the ground. Several arrests were made. The windows of various Ministers' residences were also broken. The British Legation is guarded by police. A large crowd assembled outside the offices of the Socio-Geographique, but no disturbance occurred, the people subsequently dispersing quietly. A rumour was current last night that Senhor Barros Gomes will offer his resignation to the King.

A Reuter's telegram despatched later last night says:—Excited groups of people are parading the streets to-night crying "Viva Serpa Pinto!" "Viva Portugal!" At the Council of State last night Senhor Antonio Serpa Pimental, leader of the Liberal Conservative party, voted in the minority, declaring that although he agreed to the withdrawal of the Portuguese forces from the Shiré district the other demands of the British Government should only be conceded in the event of England submitting the dispute to arbitration forthwith.

THE BRITISH FLEET AT ZANZIBAR.

A Central News telegram from Zanzibar says:—The vessels of the British fleet have this morning sailed southwards. They are expected to return in about a week, bringing her Majesty's ships *Raleigh*, *Brisk*, and others. Her Majesty's ship *Stork* proceeds to Mombasa to-day.

LORD HARTINGTON.—TO-DAY'S BULLETIN.

The following bulletin was issued at half past nine o'clock this morning:—"Lord Hartington slept well. He continues to improve steadily."

DEATH OF MR. DANIEL ADAMSON.

Mr. Daniel Adamson, one of the earliest promoters of the Manchester Ship Canal scheme, died this morning at Didsbury, near Manchester. He had been seriously ill for some time past, and his death had been daily apprehended.

INDISPOSITION OF THE BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.

The Bishop of Liverpool is now suffering from a slight attack of influenza, and, acting upon the advice of his physician, was obliged to relinquish his preaching engagements yesterday.

The action for damages by the young man Thompson against Captain Woodward, of the *Duke of Wellington*, for wrongful imprisonment has been settled by the payment of a substantial sum of money and all costs.

THE ALLEGED CASE OF BLACKMAILING BY FINANCIAL JOURNALISTS.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HIGH COURT.

The trial of Mr. Sydney Woolf, and Mr. Claude Marks, proprietors of the *Mining Record*, and of Mr. James Marix, of the *Financial Times*, for alleged extortion, commenced before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury this afternoon. The Solicitor-General, Mr. Forrest Fulton, M.P., and Mr. F. M. Abrahams to prosecute. Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Avory defended Mr. Woolf, while Mr. Asquith, M.P., and Mr. Bingham, Q.C., acted for Mr. Marix. Mr. Poland, Q.C., watched the case on behalf of the Crystal Palace Gold Mining Company.

"Usher, will you make way, please?" It was just four minutes past noon and the familiar tones were those of Sir Charles Russell, who found it impossible to force himself through the crowd of interested spectators which thronged the gangway. A minute afterwards and the Lord Chief Justice entered, and the proceedings in the case commenced. Sir Charles Russell asked that the witnesses to be called in the case should leave the court, which, in accordance with the Lord Chief Justice's ruling, they were compelled to do.

Sir Edward Clarke then rose to open the case, which he described as one of very great seriousness.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. LITTLEDALE.

On Saturday night the Rev. Dr. Littledale died at his residence in Red Lion-square. He was born in Dublin on September 14, 1833, and was educated privately. In 1852 he entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a foundation scholar and carried off the Senior Berkeley Gold Medal and the First Divinity prize. He took his M.A. degree in 1858, and that of LL.D. of D.C.L. He was ordained deacon in 1856 by Dr. Hines, Bishop of Norwich, and licensed to the curacy of Thorpe hamlet, Norfolk, and priest in 1857 by the Bishop of London. For some time he was assistant curate of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Soho, and took great interest in the House of Charity in early days. He helped many friends by preaching for them, but did little or no parish work, having devoted himself almost entirely to literature. He was one of the chief writers on the *Church Times*, contributed to the *Contemporary*, and many other high-class serials. The list of his various works would occupy more than a column of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, but the best known were "Reasons against joining the Church of Rome," published by the S.P.C.K.; "Catholic Ritual in the Church of England," "The Relation of the Clergy to Politics," "Dean Stanley on Ecclesiastical Vestments," and "Ultramontane Popular Literature."

At the earlier Church Congresses Dr. Littledale had some noteworthy passages of arms with dignitaries and others, and often pulled up a speaker for any historical inaccuracy. He had an extraordinarily tenacious memory, and with this and his wide range of reading, made him a formidable, and by that, combined with his wide range of reading, made him a formidable, and by that, combined with his wide temper, a dangerous opponent. He was, with the late Dr. Neale, a collaborateur of several works, and has always been connected with the East Grinstead Sisterhood, of which he was chaplain. Dr. Littledale was for years a great sufferer from an internal complaint, and has been thoroughly laid by for two months. He was a favourite Father Confessor, and next to Dr. Pusey is said to have heard more confessions than any Anglican priest.

RENEWED EXCESSES IN CRETE.

From Crete come reports of renewed excesses by the gendarmes, who were in retaliation attacked by the Christians, with the result that several were killed and wounded on both sides. An Athens correspondent telegraphs that the Greek Government is anxiously watching the course of events, and that the Cretans, seeing that there is no hope of aid from the Powers, are becoming more and more desperate.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC ABATING.

There was a decided diminution in the number of persons suffering from influenza on Saturday; and yesterday the metropolitan dispensaries presented their normal condition. The influenza continues to decrease in Paris also. Lord Salisbury is fast gaining strength, and is almost restored. Sir Francis Knollys is much better. Lord Spencer has practically recovered. Earl Cadogan is also progressing towards recovery.

THIRTY-FIVE RACE-HORSES KILLED.

A disastrous fire occurred on Saturday at a racing stable at Versailles, Kentucky. The famous stallion Bellboy, which was sold by auction twelve months ago for £10,000, perished, as well as thirty-four other horses, valued at over £20,000.

A TURF CASE IN INDIA.

The Calcutta Turf Club, a body occupying in India a position analogous to the Jockey Club of England, has given its decision in a case which has excited much interest in general as well as racing circles, and which is known as the Presto case. The question was whether in the race for the Walter Lodge Cup at Lucknow a horse named Presto was or was not deliberately pulled by the jockey in order to lose the race. The stewards unanimously found that the horse was not pulled, but that the jockey ceased to persevere far too early in the race. They severely censured the jockey, but entirely exonerated Lord William Beresford from any imputation under which he might be supposed to rest in connection with the running of Presto, of which horse he had the management.

THE CARDINAL'S JUBILEE.

About £3,000 has, up to the present, been subscribed towards Cardinal Manning's episcopal silver jubilee fund. The jubilee writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* to be celebrated in June next, by which time it is hoped that the fund will have been increased to about £5,000, with which sum it is proposed to free the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, the Cardinal's own church, and present it to him as a public offering. It was his Eminence's own wish that the testimonial should take this form.

A SINGULAR RELIC IN A CITY CHURCH.

Holy Trinity Church, in the Minories, contains many notable memorials of past times but at present the attention of visitors is mainly directed to a human head preserved in a glass case underneath the pulpit. The vicar, the Rev. Samuel Kinns, has recently issued an interesting little book containing details about this *caput mortuum*. It is supposed to be that of the Duke of Suffolk, father of the gentle and unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, who was beheaded in 1554, shortly after the execution of his daughter.

AN IRISH SUB-EDITOR SENT TO HARD LABOUR.

Mr. Henry O'Connor, sub-editor of the *Leinster Leader*, was on Saturday at Naas sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour for inserting a paragraph in that newspapaper concerning a branch of the National League and "intimidating" William Cullen, who had taken a farm from which a tenant had been evicted. Mr. Healy, M.P., for the defendant, held that the proprietors and not the sub editor should have been proceeded against, and asked the resident magistrate to state a case, but they declined. It is Mr. Healy's intention to apply to the Queen's Bench for a mandamus to compel the magistrates to state a case.

DR. FARRAR ON THE SUCCESS OF MISSIONS.

Archdeacon Farrar drew an attractive picture of the success of Christian missions in his second address on the subject at Westminster Abbey. He indignantly denied the oft-reiterated assertion that missions were a failure. Judging merely by statistics, which failed to take into account indirect results, the progress of Christianity to-day was as rapid as in the early days of the Church and the time of its most splendid triumphs. He quoted Bishop Lightfoot to show that what we consider "failure" nowadays would in the third century have been regarded as miraculous success.

Colonel Sir W. F. Butler, half-pay, has been appointed to the command of the British troops at Alexandria.

There is a prospect of having a French as well as a Belgian exhibition in London this year.

An Exchange Company's telegram from Paris says a despatch received from St. Petersburg states that the Tsarewitch will visit Paris in the course of next month.

A significant rumour is being circulated from Berlin to the effect that Prince Bismarck is contemplating the introduction in the new German Reichstag, shortly to be elected, of a measure directed against the creation of "syndicates."

Manilla, the well-known greyhound which recently divided the Plumpton Oaks, and had been well placed in various competitions, has been burned to death in a fire at Mr. Fudge's kennels at Dorchester.

Mr. Andrew Johnston, the chairman of the Essex County Council, wishes it to be understood that the £250 a year which the Council proposes to pay him is simply an allowance for money out of pocket, and that he will "account to the treasurer for every shilling not so spent."

DEATH OF MRS. FITZGEORGE.

Mrs. FitzGeorge died at her residence in Queen-street, Mayfair, yesterday, after a long illness, at the age of seventy-four. The deceased lady, who was in her seventy-fifth year, was a daughter of the late Mr. Farebrother, a London printer, and previous to her marriage was an actress of considerable promise. For a considerable time Mrs FitzGeorge had been a sufferer from acute rheumatism. In consequence of her illness her Royal husband has for some weeks past been unable to accept any public engagement. Although Mrs. FitzGeorge was not received at Court she was a general favourite in Court circles, and the Duke was devotedly attached to her. Several children were born of the marriage, of whom the eldest is Colonel FitzGeorge, who has been an assistant to his father, and was private secretary to Mr. Childers when the right hon. gentleman was at the head of the War Office. Another son is a commander in the navy.

Mr. Clement Scott is preparing a biographical sketch of Mr. E. L. Blanchard, who left among his voluminous papers many interesting notes and memoranda, besides a great deal of valuable correspondence.

TERRIFIC CYCLONE IN THE UNITED STATES.

THREE PERSONS KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

A St. Louis telegram to Reuter says:—A destructive cyclone, lasting five minutes, passed over this city at half-past four o'clock this afternoon. Striking first the south-western portion of the town, it swept over to the northern limits, causing great damage and loss of life. The cyclone, the area of which was a quarter of a mile in width, was followed by a sleet storm. There was no warning of the approach of the disturbance beyond an overcast sky. The weather was hungry, and there was some thunder and lightning. In addition to dozens of stores and dwellings in the southern, central, and northern quarters of the town, the Anchor Mills, the Godwin Candle Factory, the Pullman Car workshops, and several churches, factories, and other buildings have been more or less seriously damaged. As far as at present known, three persons have been killed and several others injured. Venice, Illinois, opposite St. Louis, was seriously damaged. Hillyards are raging to-night in Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska, where thousands of telegraph poles have been wrecked. Memphis, Tennessee, and Sardis, Mississippi, have also suffered. At the latter place two churches and many buildings were demolished. The cyclone appears to have been general in the West, many persons being injured.

SEVERE WEATHER IN THE ATLANTIC.

The captains of incoming steamers at New York report having experienced tempestuous weather and passed icebergs in the Atlantic. The steamer *City of Worcester*, from New York for Newhaven, has run aground on the Connecticut shore; no loss of life is reported.—*Reuter.*

THE EUSTON-PARKE LIBEL CASE

AT THE OLD BAILEY.

At the Old Bailey this morning Mr. Lockwood applied on behalf of Mr. Parke (against whom a true bill for libel was found last session) that a day might be fixed for the hearing of the case. Mr. Lockwood said that he for the defence and his friend Sir Charles Russell for the prosecution, were engaged to-day in a case before the Chief Justice, and that it would be convenient to take the case this day week. The Recorder said he had just learned from Mr. Avory that Mr. Justice Hawkins had desired the case to be put in his list. Mr. Lockwood understood it was to come before Mr. Justice Cave. It was then arranged that application should be made to the learned judge to-morrow to fix a date for the trial.

LONDON FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP.

The two matches in the semi-final round of this competition, which were decided at Kennington-oval and Leyton, were unusually interesting to the followers of the dribbling code in the metropolis. Among the four clubs engaged, two—the London Caledonians and Royal Arsenal—are comparatively new aspirants to honours, neither having previously got so far up in the ties as on this occasion. The others were Clapton, who won the trophy last year, and the old Westminsters, who were successful in the two previous years. The holders opposed the co-holders at Kennington, and, contrary to general expectations, the Old Westminsters won by three goals to one. The "epidemic" was blamed for the poor show made by the losers. At Leyton there was still another surprise, for the Caledonians were thought to be sure of the victory; but they too were beaten by three goals to one, the men from Woolwich Arsenal being undoubtedly the better team on the day. The final will be played at Kennington oval on March 8.

AN EAST-END CURATE'S ROMANCE.

A romantic episode in the life of an East-end clergyman (says the *Daily Telegraph*) will soon be brought to a close at the altar, under the sanction and benediction of the Bishop of London. Some time ago this priest, who holds advanced Ritualistic views, founded a brotherhood for working among the poor, and in order, as he thought, to give the more attention to his mission, and to be free from the cares of a household, he took a vow of celibacy. Experience soon taught him, however, that the work he had designed for himself could be better carried on, especially among young women and girls, by a married man than a celibate: and he therefore resolved to enter the state of matrimony, choosing as the partner of his joys and sorrows a member of a well-known girls' club in his parish. The bride is very popular among her acquaintances, though in the eyes of the world she may not be in the same social position as the bridegroom; but he probably thought that a helpmate chosen from among those for whom he loves to labour would have more sympathy with them than one of the "classes." The priest accordingly applied to the Bishop to be relieved from the vow of celibacy, and his lordship granted the request.

THE FIRE IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

The fire in Queen's Bench Court No. 1 was a much more extensive affair than at first believed, and the necessary repairs can not be executed in less than a fortnight, while some estimate that the workmen will be employed for a month or six weeks. This mishap has completely thrown the whole machinery of the division out of gear, and owing to want of accommodation only three out of the four divisional courts which were arranged for to cope with the heavy business on the respective papers can sit.

THE CASE AGAINST WIER.

The charge against the composite Wier, who tried his hand at oratory in Hyde Park on Sunday, which he did not foresee, was mentioned by the Recorder at the Old Bailey this morning. "Inciting to the committal of murder, the grand jury were told was a very serious misdemeanour. The words used by Wier were addressed to men already smarting under a sense of grievance, and inflammatory language of this kind was highly dangerous. If Mr. Livesey had been murdered as a result of that speech, Wier would have been liable to the charge of being an accessory before the fact.

ELECTRIC LIGHT ORDERS ABANDONED.

The Electricity Supply Corporation have abandoned their proposed order, of which official notice had been given to the Board of Trade, for powers to light "the whole of the parish of Paddington," thus leaving the order deposited by the House-to-House Electric Supply Company, for the lighting of that parish, unopposed so far as this corporation are concerned. The same corporation have also abandoned their proposed order for the lighting of the whole of the district of St. Pancras and that of Woolwich, and the district of the Strand Board of Works. These were the only two orders for the electric lighting of London, of which notice had been given by this corporation.

ANOTHER SHOCKING SCENE IN A MENAGERIE.

A Central News despatch from Brussels records another terrible drama in a menagerie at Peron. A lion and hyena having got, apparently by accident, into the same den, were fighting, when Mdme. Castanet, a tamer, entered the cage to separate the fierce brutes. It appears that the lion was ordinarily not only under Mdme. Castanet's control, but was really attached to her. Notwithstanding this, the lion threw himself upon the unfortunate woman, who was armed only with a riding whip, and rent her with his talons, inflicting instantly such terrible injuries that she was unable to move. Attendants state that he attacked the fierce brute with pitchforks and with difficulty compelled him to quit his prey, but the tamer was already more dead than alive, and was taken from the den in an almost hopeless state.

NOTES FROM THE LAW COURTS.

All the business in the Law Courts was suspended at lunch time to-day, owing to the occupants of the bench having to attend the annual Council of Judges, presided over by the Lord Chancellor, and fixed for this afternoon.

Sir Justice Charles, the judge alluded to on Saturday by Mr. Justice Denman as being absent from chambers owing to being attacked by influenza, although better to-day, has not resumed his duties, and his lordship's place in chambers has been taken by Mr. Justice Grantham.

TRADES HALLS IN LONDON.

The action of the Social Democratic Federation with reference to a Labour Exchange or for halls in which the trade organisations can meet begins to bear fruit. Shortly after starting the movement they urged the London Trades Council to take it up, and, after some delay, that rather slow body consented. The Trades Council has now had an interview with the Charity Commissioners, and they have been informed that in the new polytechnics of the schemes which the governing bodies of these institutions may propose, will see that the trades shall have halls fitted for the use of the various organisations.

Lord Dundonald is preparing for early publication some reminiscences of the life of his famous grandfather.

Dr. Hunter, M.P., who has returned to England from the Continent, is still suffering from the effects of blood-poisoning, and has been confined to his room since he came back.

THE LITTLE KING OF SPAIN RECOVERING.

A Reuter's telegram received yesterday afternoon from Madrid says:—The condition of the young King of Spain last night was generally more favourable, and the announcement made to that effect this morning was received with great satisfaction in the palace. The Papal Nuncio went to the palace at half-past two and mass was celebrated in the Queen's private chapel, special prayer being offered for the Royal patient's recovery. All the members of the Royal family attended the service with the exception of the Queen Regent, who remained on her knees in prayer at her son's bedside. The King slept at intervals, and at four o'clock his Majesty was awakened, and some consommé made with extract of meat was administered. All the latest information regarding the Royal patient is reassuring, and hope is gradually reviving, for, although the condition is still serious, it is regarded as improving.

It appears that the physicians have thought it well to cut off the little King's golden curls. During the fifth night that the Queen had not undressed King Alfonso opened his eyes, and seeing his mother, put his little arms around her neck and said, "Mamita, how I love you." He always seemed to recognise those around his bedside, and even could give a few tiny tries of bouillon and did not want so many people round him. Another time he said, "It is always night now, as I never get up. How are my sisters? Please do not wake them." On another occasion, recognising his aunt, the Infanta Eulalia, he asked after his cousins, expressing the wish to play with them presently. When he awakes from a prolonged doze he asks for his toys, but soon gets tired, and asks for them to be taken away. Once he inquired after a handsome Irish pony which he was to have ridden this winter.

The Queen has received many telegrams of kind inquiry and sympathy from all the Courts of Europe, the Presidents of the French and American Republics, and the Sultan. The most expressive messages were from the German Emperor, Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, and Pope Leo XIII., who telegraphs twice daily for news of his godson. As the doctors feared every night some symptoms which generally appeared in the first hours after midnight, the Royal family asked permission from the Pope to celebrate Mass every night at the critical hour, in the palace oratory. Pope Leo XIII. not only telegraphed permission, but also a blessing for his godchild.

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES'S PHYSICIAN.

Mr. George Moore, M.P., of Hertford-street, Mayfair, died after a short illness on Wednesday last, aged fifty-six. A fortnight ago, in the course of his professional duties, he caught a severe chill, which rapidly developed into inflammation of the lungs. The Princess of Wales, whom he attended for twenty years, has expressed her deep sympathy with his family and great personal regret.

DEATH OF THE MOTHER OF CAPTAIN HEDLEY VICARS.

The death is announced of Mrs. Marianne Spurrier Vicars, at the age of eighty-six. She was the widow of Captain Vicars, R.E., and mother of the late Captain Hedley Vicars, of the 70th Regiment. After the death of her son, who was killed at the siege of Sebastopol in 1857, Mrs. Vicars wrote "Memorials of Captain Hedley Vicars," a book which enjoyed great popularity.

ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

Elections were held yesterday in various arrondissements in which the deputies have been invalidated. At St. Etienne M. Neyrand, the invalidated deputy, has been re-elected. In the arrondissement of D'Orient, where Count Dillon's election was cancelled, M. de Pluvie (Monarchist) heads the list, but a second ballot will be necessary. At Rochechouart, in the Haute-Vienne, M. Puybover (Republican) has been elected by 6,902 votes against 6,955 obtained by M. Leaurion-Lachaud, the invalidated Boulangist member. At Poitiers M. Dupuytren (Boulangist) has defeated M. Baille (Republican) by 8,372 against 7,960 votes. In the arrondissement of Bergerac, in the Dordogne, M. Clement (Republican) was returned, defeating M. Theron Montauban, the invalidated Conservative candidate.

THE LATEST FORGED PARNELL LETTER.

The *Irish Times* London correspondent to-day says:—Two Nationalist members have, I hear, constituted themselves a committee of inquiry into the origin of the bogus letter forged in the name of the Limerick board of guardians, and the result of their researches has been to fix suspicion of the authorship very strongly on a member of the Liberal Unionist party. Suspicion, it seems, was directed by the discovery of certain traces on a fragment of blotting-pad.

IMPROVEMENTS AT CHARING CROSS ROAD.

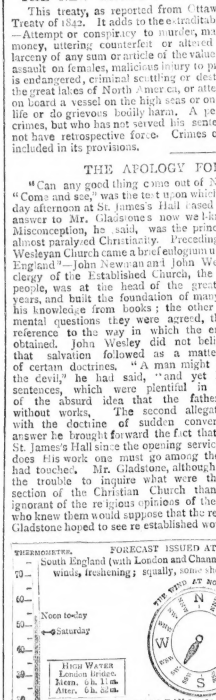
For some time past the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works, the London, County Council and the St. Martin's vestry have been in negotiation with respect to the disposal of a strip of land by Charing Cross-road, and the matter is now practically settled. The Commissioners, stating that they have arranged with the London County Council for the conveyance to the Government of the vacant ground north of Hemming's-row, upon the understanding that a strip of land shall be thrown into Charing Cross-road, and a further strip at the north-east angle of the site of the National Gallery be set apart for the Royal Academy, and in order to enable up a portion of Hemming's-row, and the vestry have promised to do all they can to further this object.

THE NEW ANGLO-AMERICAN EXTRADITION TREATY.

This treaty, as reported from Ottawa, is an extension of the Ashburton Treaty of 1842. It adds to the extraditable crimes therein named the following:—Attempt or conspiracy to murder, manslaughter, counterfeiting or uttering money, uttering counterfeit or altered money, burglary, embezzlement, or larceny of any sum or article of the value of 10 and upwards, rape or indecent assault on board a vessel on the high seas or on the great lakes with intent to destroy life or do grievous bodily harm. A person who has been convicted of these crimes, but who has not served his sentence, is extraditable. The treaty will not have retrospective force. Crimes of a political character are not to be included in its provisions.

THE APOLOGY FOR WESLEYANISM.

"Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" together with the answer, "Come and see," was the text on which the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes yesterday afternoon at St. James's Hall based his apology for John Wesley and his answer to Mr. Gladstone's now well-known article on "Ellen Middleton." His discrimination, he said, was the principal cause of the quarrelling which almost paralysed Christianity. Preceding the answer to the attacks made on the Wesleyan Church came a brief eulogium on the Methodist movement in modern England—John Newman and John Wesley. The one he said, stirred up the clergy of the Established Church, the other laid hold of the masses of the people, was at the head of the greatest democratic movement of recent years, and built the foundation of many a political reform. The one gained his knowledge from books; the other from men. On the most fundamental questions they were exactly the differences between them having reference to the way in which the enjoyment of Christianity was to be obtained. John Wesley did not believe, as was stated in the article, that salvation followed as a matter of course upon the adoption of certain doctrines. "A man might be orthodox—almost as orthodox as the devil," he had said, "and be joined to the devil for ever." Such sentences were plentiful in his sermons, effectually disposed of the absurd idea that the father of Methodism believed in faith without works. The second allegation, in a roundabout way, dealt with the doctrine of sudden conversion, Mr. Hughes said; and for answer he brought forward the fact that 500 persons had been converted in St. James's Hall since the opening services. To know the way in which God does this work one must go among the living men and women whom He had touched. Mr. Gladstone, although great, wise, and good, had not taken the trouble to inquire what were the real sentiments of a far larger section of the Christian Church than his own, and practically he was sentencing the great majority of the great masses of the people. None ignorant of the religious opinions of the great masses of the people, for who knew them would suppose that the return to medieval discipline which Mr. Gladstone hoped to see re established would be to their liking.


THERMOMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
BAROMETER.
South England (with London and Channel).—South-westerly and westerly winds freshening; squally, with showers, becoming rather colder.
Sun Rises 8h. 3m.
" Sets 4h. 15m.
Moon rises 1st Qr. 6th, 6h. 35m. Mg.
Noon to-day
Saturday
Saturday Noon
High Water London Bridge. Morn. 0h. 5m. After. 0h. 28m.
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Jan. 13, 1890.—Cloudy, moist, misty; wind light.
Recordings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Once o'clock

OPERATORS BUSY WITH THE SETTLEMENT.—LITTLE NEW BUSINESS.—CARRYING OVER RATES.

The scramble for accommodation in connection with the requirements of the Stock Exchange settlement are quite as great as had been anticipated; advances on Stock Exchange securities with a margin are not obtainable under about 6½ or 7 per cent., and a large portion, if not the whole, of the loans falling due at Exchequer demand have had to be renewed. Day-to-day money is not much wanted and can be had at nominally 5 per cent. Owing to the scarcity of loanable capital there is decidedly more firmness in the discount market, the general quotation for three months' paper being 4⅜ to 4⅜ per cent.

Speculators in Stock Exchange securities are naturally too much occupied with the settlement of the account to enter into fresh transactions, and markets generally are very quiet, with only slight movements in prices. Carrying-over rates, as anticipated, are much higher than last time, as, in addition to the small supply of cash, the Bank rate, it will be remembered, at the last contango day, was only 5 per cent. In the Home Railway market the charges on the stocks of the heavy lines are high, ranging from ½ to ⅞, while the rate for carrying forward transactions in Brighton Deferred is 9-16 to 11-16 contango. On foreign stocks, too, rates are appreciably above what they were a fortnight ago; while in the American Railroad market contangoes range from 8 to 10 per cent. There is a plentiful supply of stock in the department for Grand Trunk of Canada stocks, and the rate on First Preference has advanced to 3¼-7-16 contango. Mexican Railway Second Preference is rather scarce, and is carried over at practically no charge, but the contango rate on First Preference is ⅜ to ½.

The return of the New York Associated Banks shows that legal tenders have at last begun to come back to New York in fairly large quantities, and as the specie has also increased considerably the position of these institutions has improved. Their reserve shows an addition of £1,120,000, being now £21,030,000, £1,200,000 more than the legal minimum. Last week the excess reserve was £335,000.

The Volcanic Aeration Company (Limited) propose to acquire for Great Britain and Ireland the patents for manufacturing and supplying in bottles, on a commercial scale, the natural carbonic acid gas, found in all waters of every kind, aerated with liquefied natural carbonic acid gas. The prospectus estimates the profits to be earned at £44,200, or sufficient to pay nearly 40 per cent. on the nominal capital, which has been fixed at £100,000. This capital is divided into 60,000 ordinary and 10,000 founders' shares of £1 each, ranking for dividend only when 7 per cent. has been paid on the ordinary shares, after which they will be entitled to receive one-half the surplus profits.

The list of applications for shares in the Notting Hill Electric Lighting Company (Limited) will close for both town and country on or before Tuesday, the 11th inst., at four o'clock P.M.

Letters of allotment in the Mount Zeehan (Tasmania) Silver-Lead Mines (Limited) have been posted.

The letters of allotment and regret in Arnold Perrett and Co. (Limited) have been posted. The applications were largely in excess of the capital offered.

The directors of the Munster and Leinster Bank have decided to recommend a dividend for the half-year ending December 31 at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. They propose to transfer a further sum of £10,000 from the realisation of the Munster Bank estate to the reserve fund, bringing that fund up to £750,000.

Mr. Jonathan Thompson, who has acted as secretary of the Tharsis Sulphur and Copper Company (Limited) since its formation, has retired and been succeeded by Mr. David Barlas.

According to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, the number of failures in England and Wales gazetted during the week ending January 11th was 93. The number in the corresponding week of last year was 83, showing an increase of 11, being a net decrease in 1889, to date, of 17.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened firm, with a fair demand, Probable sales 10,000 bales. Futures are to one and a half points higher.

The following are the latest changes compared with Saturday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved:* Great Northern Deferred ⅛, Midland ⅛, Metropolitan ½, Caledonian and North Western ⅛. *Receded:* Brighton Deferred ⅛, Sheffield Deferred and North Eastern ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Rose:* Italian 1-16. *Lower:* French Three and Four and a Half per Cents. ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Improved:* Central Pacific ⅜, Northern Pacific Preference ⅜, Erie shares, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛. *Lower:* Missouri, Kansas, and Texas ⅛, Erie Second Mortgage ⅛, Wabash Preference ⅛, Denver Preference ⅛, the Ordinary ⅛, Milwaukee and St. Paul Norfolk and Western Preference, and Illinois Central shares ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher:* Grand Trunk First Preference ⅜, the Second and Third Preference ⅛. *Fallen:* Mexican First and Second Preference ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved:* Rio Tinto 1-16. *Receded:* De Beers 1-16.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Chat. Preferents.	103¼	¼
Consols(Acct. money	99⅞	⅛	North Western	170⅜	20¼
Do	99⅝	⅜	South Western	126⅛	⅛
Do 2½%	99⅝	⅜	Manchester & Lin.	94	¼
2½ per cent.	8⅝	⅛	Do A	104	¼
Local Loan Stock	103⅝	⅜	Met. Central Board	83½	1
Bank 2½ per Cent.	201¼	¼	Do. District	31	½
Do. 4½ p.c. Rs.	114⅜	⅜	Midland	146⅜	⅜
Egyptian Unif.	97⅛	⅜	North British	77⅛	⅜
Met. Ill. Wks.	112⅝	1⅛	Do. Def.	69⅛	⅜
Do. 6 p. Stock	223	1pd	North Eastern	175	⅜
Birmingham 5p.St.	203½	½	North Stafford	112	½
Do. Corp. Stock	203½	½	South Eastern	35	⅛
Liverpool	203½	½	Do. Deferred	133⅜	5⅛
			Taff Vale, 1911	99	⅛
FOREIGN STOCKS.					
Argent. C. 6 p. 1886	83½	⅜	RAILWAYS.		
Do. 6 p.c. Bonds	65⅛		Canada Pacific	79½	⅝
Do Treasury	92	⅜	Can. Pacific Shares	89¼	⅜
Austrian Gold	71	⅛	Chic. Milwaukee	71	⅛
Do Silver	71	6 pd	Denver & Rio Grande	14⅝	1⅛
Braz. Scripts, at 33	70⅞	⅜	Do. Pref.	51¼	¼
Do. part paid	9⅜	3-16pd	Illinois Shares	122½	3⅛
B. Ayres 6 p.c.	103¼	2⅛	Lake Shares	107¼	¼
Do. Cedulas	41⅜	2⅛	Mexican Ordinary	37	⅛
Chilian 6 p.c. 1882	100	⅜	Louisand Nash.	83⅛	⅜
Costa Rica A	91	½	Mex. Cen. New Sh.	14⅛	⅜
Do. B	91	91	Mexican Nat.	19⅛	⅜
Egypt, Sinn Div.	102	⅜	Mississippi Cen.	10	⅛
Do. Unified	93⅝	⅜	N.Y. Cen. Shares	110⅝	11
Do. Preferred	83⅛	⅜	New York Ontario	19⅝	20⅛
Do. Privileged	83⅛	⅜	Erie Shares	27⅛	⅜
Hamb. 6 p.c. Rats	105⅜	⅜	Do. Sec. Bonds	103⅛	⅜
Do. 4½ p.c. Rats	93⅜	⅜	Norfolk & West. Pref.	63½	⅝
Greek 4 p.c. 1881	31⅝	6⅛	N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	84½	⅜
Hung. Gold Rents	83⅝	⅜	North Pacific Pref.	79⅜	⅜
Italian	92⅝	⅜	Pennsylvania Sh.	54⅜	6⅝
Mexican 6 per c. 1888	93⅜	⅜	Philds. Read. Sh.	18⅜	19⅝
Do. 3 p.c.	18⅜	1⅛	1st Preference	71⅛	2⅛
Peruvian 5 p.c.	17⅞	18⅝	Union Pacific	61⅛	⅜
Do. 4½ p.c.	6⅝	⅜	Wabash Pref.	23	⅜
Portuguese	65⅜	⅜	Do. Gen. Mort.	58⅜	4
Russian 6 p.c. c. 1877	101	1	Grand Trunk 2nd	10⅜	⅛
Spanish 4 p.c.	70¼	⅜	Do. First Pref.	73	⅜
Do. Irish Mtge	70¼	3	Do. Second Pref.	39⅛	⅜
Do. Passports	40⅜	¼	Do. Third Pref.	23	⅜
Series A	89⅛	⅜	Do. Guaranteed	73⅜	6⅛
Series B	17⅜	⅜	Mexican Railway	37	⅛
Series D	89⅛	⅜	Do. First Pref.	114⅜	15⅛
5 p.c. 1872	91⅛	⅜	Ob. da. 2nd Pref.	72⅜	⅜
6 p.c. Defrd.	103⅜	1⅛	Lombards Venet.	12 7-16	9-16
6 p.c. Priority	71⅜	2⅛	Nitrate Railway	21⅜	⅜
Uruguay Unified	71⅜	2⅛			
Virginia Funded	41	⅝	BANKS.		
U.S. 4½ p.c.	107	3	Alliance Bank	151½	16½
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			City Bank	224½	3½
Caledonian	114⅜	⅜	Consolidated Bank	8⅛	9
Great Eastern	48⅛	⅜	Imperial Ottoman	103⅛	⅜
Great Northern	125	7	Lombard and Centre	21⅛	3½
Ditto A	111	⅜	Union of London	42	⅝
Great Western	170½	⅜	London and West.	153½	4½
Highland Railway	85½	7⅛	London Joint Stock	118	3
Lancand York	124⅛	6½	Nat. Prov. of Eng.	65	7
Brighton Ordinary	88⅜	⅜	Stand. Bnk. S. Afrca	87	6⅞
Brighton A	161	⅜			
Chatham Ordinary	22⅞	3⅛			

MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	3 0	3/6
Mysore Reefs	8/6	9/6
Oorregum	3⅛	3½
Cape Copper	6 11/16	13/16
Namaqua	2⅛	⅜
Mashaual Barey	7 11/16	13/16
Rio Tinto	17	⅜
Montana Argent	1 1/16	3/16
Dolcoath new shares	22⅛	⅜
S. Africa Reefs	28⅛	5⅜
TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES		
Anglo-American	52	3
Do. Pref.	87½	8⅜
Brazilian Submarine	12⅜	⅜
Direct Uni. Sub.	20⅛	⅜
Eastern	11⅜	⅛
Do. Extension	13⅛	1⅛
National Telephone	6⅛	3
Globe Telegraph	6½	⅜
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	83	95
London Street	12	15
London Tramway	15	⅜
North Metropolitan	117½	13⅜
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	250	5
East London	214	18
Grand Junction	180	3⅜
Kent	270	8⅛
Lambeth	230	8
New River, new	350	9
Sihwrk & Vauxhall	157	72
W. Middlesex	230	4
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	250	8
Imp. Continental	215	18
South Metro. A	250	5
Do. B	230	5
Do. C	240	50
London Electric	3¼	4
Metropolitan	245	8
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	3½	⅜
Continental Co.	33⅞	42⅜
Hotchkiss	7⅛	⅜
Hyrantand May	13⅛	14⅜
Spratt's Patent	6¼	⅜
Liverpool Nitrate	19	13
Primitiva Nitrate	20½	1⅜
Salt Union Shares	10¼	⅜
P. and O. Steam		
Royal Mail Steam	71	4
Nat. Discount Co.	12	⅜
Hudson's Bay	20	⅜
Suez Canal	83	⅜
Ilana W. Ind. Dock	18	21
London and Ste. K.	55	7

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Kelly Asbestos	1⅝	⅜	Lisbon Bethva	9/3	10/3
Rose Jarge	1⅝	⅜	Oceana	14⅛	⅜
Rio Negro	11⅜	⅜	Saturnland Real	1⅛	⅜
Cayuni Suburban	10⅛	11⅛	Transvaal Land	1⅝	1⅝ pm
Jamp'a Gold	13⅛	⅜	G. F. o. S. Africa	2 13/16	15/16
Bolero	9	10	Exploring Co.	18	⅜
Salisbury	11⅛	13	Rotschild's Exploration	4⅛	⅝ pm
Ruby	1⅛	⅜ pm	Southern Land	9⅝	⅞ pm

Although on Saturday there were some 500 or 600 men employed at the Erith works of the Maxim-Nordenfeldt Gun Company, the number at work fell far short of those who were employed prior to the strike. A somewhat similar condition of things exists at Crayford Factory.

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

Members of all parties will learn with regret of Lord Hartington's serious illness. Happily, however, there is no reason to fear that it will not rapidly yield to treatment. Physically, no less than politically, Lord Hartington is tough and tenacious. He has never, so far as I can remember, been politically disabled by physical weakness, and his present illness will doubtless make no considerable exception to the rule.

⁂

The renewed interest Stanley's exploits have given to geographical matters is seen in the election of nearly sixty fellows this month, in place of the average of ten or twenty, at the Royal Geographical Society, and the publication, in French, by Hachette, of Keltie's account of Stanley himself. There are great anticipations respecting the Stanley night at the Geographical.

⁂

Lord Rosebery is intending, I understand, to take his seat as an *ex-officio* member in his capacity of Lord Lieutenant of the County Councils of Midlothian and Linlithgow. They will be elected on the 4th of February. Considering the ripe knowledge he will bring to these additional duties, even Scotchmen may bless the legal provision which enables them to so easily obtain at a stroke the experience of a good Scotchman and of the chairman of the London County Council.

⁂

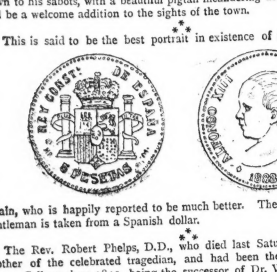
M. Du Chaillu's "Viking" book has created quite a *furore* in the United States. If he can only convince irate Irish-Americans that there never were any Saxons for them to curse, he may make some of them happy in their deprivations. "We are all Scandinavians; let us be happy," is not a bad New Year's sentiment. Unfortunately, the statement is not historically tenable.

⁂

I suppose every man, woman, and child in the United Kingdom has heard of Chang, the Chinese giant. Chang, I hear on very excellent authority, is about to open a tea-shop in the West-end. I am curious to see Chang the Chinaman serving Souchong in person. Clad in a flowing blue blouse reaching down to his sabots, with a beautiful pigtail meandering down his back, Chang will be a welcome addition to the sights of the town.

⁂

This is said to be the best portrait in existence of the young King of



Spain, who is happily reported to be much better. The head of the young gentleman is taken from a Spanish dollar.

⁂

The Rev. Robert Phelps, D.D., who died last Saturday evening, was a brother of the celebrated tragedian, and had been the Master of Sidney Sussex College since 1843, being the successor of Dr. William Chafy. Dr. Phelps was Fifth Wrangler in 1833. In olden days he was one of the leading Liberals of the University, but for some time he had been a strong Tory. He was always interested in the town affairs, and married a Miss Skrine, the daughter of one of the chief Cambridge Liberals of that time; and his wife is now living. Dr. Phelps died at the college lodge, which is of interest as containing the only genuine portrait of Oliver Cromwell,—who was himself, by the way, a Sidney man. Dr. Phelps was formerly a Fellow and Taylor Lecturer of Sidney Sussex, and was rector of the village of Willingham, Ely, in 1841. He published a treatise on Optics.

⁂

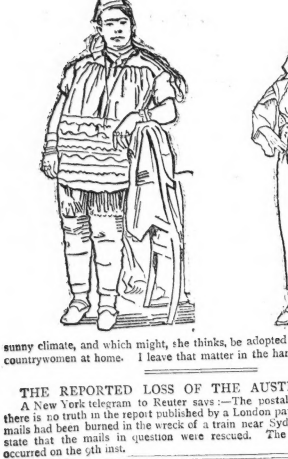
I understand that the "Fata Morgana" which Mr. Watts has just presented to Leicester is the picture he painted forty years ago or more, and retouched two years ago. Visitors to the New Gallery will remember that it was exhibited there last summer. The "Fata Morgana" which is generally supposed to be the gift to Leicester was painted much later, and only finished last summer. It is now in Mr. Watts's gallery, and is, according to the opinions of many of Mr. Watts's friends, by far the finest of the two paintings. The mistakes which are so frequently made about Mr. Watts's work arise partly from the fact that the artist takes up a subject and then leaves it again, the process of painting a picture extending generally over many years.

⁂

An interesting story is told of the manner in which the celebrated Russian physician, Dr. Botkin, who has just died in the South of France, lost the intimate friendship of the late Tzar, which he had possessed for many years. It appears that through a serious illness of the present Emperor, Dr. Botkin remained day and night at the patient's bedside, and succeeded, after a hard struggle with death, in saving the then Tzarevitch. Alexander II. was deeply grateful, and asked the doctor to choose something with which he might recompense him. Dr. Botkin replied, "Your Majesty, I do not want anything, but I beseech you to have mercy on Tchernichefsky" (the Socialist author who died a few weeks ago, and who had been banished to Siberia). The Tzar turned away without saying a word, but next day Dr. Botkin received the St. Vladimir Order and 100,000 roubles, Tchernichefsky remaining where he was.

⁂

A correspondent sends me these two Tunisian ladies, with a view to showing our own ladies the style of costume which is found so agreeable in their



sunny climate, and which might, she thinks, be adopted with advantage by her countrywomen at home. I leave that matter in the hands of my readers.

THE REPORTED LOSS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

A New York telegram to Reuter says:—The postal authorities state that there is no truth in the report published by a London paper that the Australian mails had been burned in the wreck of a train near Sydney, Nebraska. They state that the mails in question were rescued. The accident to the train occurred on the 5th inst.

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THE NEW CONQUEST OF INDIA.

AN ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR MAX MULLER.

The Prince of Wales presided on Saturday at the inauguration of the new School for Modern Oriental Studies established in connection with the Imperial Institute. Lord Herschell having opened the proceedings,

Professor Max Müller delivered an address, urging the need for and the advantages of such an institution, in the course of which he said—The history of England's taking possession of India is more marvellous than any story of "The Arabian Nights," and what is the most marvellous in it is the apparent absence of any plan or plot from beginning to end. No English statesman was ever so hare-brained as to conceive the plan of sending out an expedition for the conquest of India. But though there was no plan or plot, nowhere in the whole history of the world is there a higher purpose more visible than in the advance of England towards the East. It was the innate vigour of the Saxon race, its strong political instincts, its thirst for work, its love of enterprise, its craving for progress that drove its sons across the sea, and made them the founders of new empires in India and the colonies. There was no plan or plot; but read the history of the English Empire in India, and you will find that the readiness, the presence of mind, the self-reliance, the endurance, the heroic bravery in moments of supreme anguish of Englishmen and Englishwomen, and, taking it all in all, the political wisdom and moderation of the best of India's rulers and statesmen, would supply materials for a perfect epic, more wonderful than the "Iliad" and "Odyssey." And as in the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" the old poet shows us behind the human heroes the gods fighting their battle, though unseen by mortal eye, so the true historian also must try to discover, behind the politics of races and rulers in India, the working out of higher purposes, though at the time beyond the grasp of the human mind. (Cheers.) The great historical drama, of which we are witnessing the last act in India, began thousands of years ago, when the Aryan family separated, one branch moving towards the north-west, the other towards the south-east. Let us not waste our time on questions which admit of no scientific solution as to the exact spot of the original Aryan home. Nothing new and no solution can be offered against it having been somewhere in Asia." That has yet been advanced against it having been—somewhere in Asia." For us, however, it is enough to know that our ancestors and the ancestors of the Hindoos had once a common home, they lived in the same pastures, spoke the same language, and worshipped the same gods. Their blood may have been mixed, and by mixture may, we hope, have been improved. But stronger than the affinity of mere blood is the affinity of language and thought which makes Englishmen and Hindoos brothers indeed. The ring that was broken thousands of years ago is now being welded together once more. The world is becoming Indo-European. The young men whom England sends to India should greet the Aryan inhabitants, not as conquerors meet the conquered, but as brothers meet brothers, as friends meet friends. It is generally said that India has been conquered by England. But the true conquest of India, it seems to me, is still to come. The true conquests of India, of the heart of India, will be for their arduous work. (Cheers.) No doubt they have to acquire the spoken vernaculars, but in order to understand the people, in order to take a deep human interest in their own work, in order to sympathise with, nay, to love, the people with whom they are brought into daily contact they must do more. They ought to be a real plan and plot in this new conquest. There ought to be a will, for we know that where there is a will there is a way. Our new conquerors will have to study the ancient literature of India, which is still the leaven of Indian thought. They must gain an insight into the ancient religion, which is still the best key to the religious convictions and superstitions of the present day. They must enter into the spirit of the ancient law of the country before attempting to reconcile native customs with the principles of modern legislation. They must learn to appreciate the beauty of Indian literature before measuring it with the standard of our own poetry, or condemning it unheard. If our young statesmen go out to India half acclimatised already to the intellectual atmosphere in which they are to spend the best part of their lives, they will not look upon the country as an exile and on its inhabitants as mere strangers. They are not strangers; they are brothers. They are made of the same stuff as we ourselves, they have been in India, but I have known many Indians, both men and women, and I do not exaggerate when I tell you that some of them need fear no comparison with the best men and women whom it has been my good fortune to know in England, France, or Germany. Whether for unselfishness, or devotion to high ideals, truthfulness, purity, and real, living religion, I know no hero greater than Keshub Chunder Sen, no heroine greater than Ramabai, and I am proud to have been allowed to count both among my best friends. (Cheers.) You may have been allowed to count both among my best friends. (Cheers.) You may say that these are exceptions. No doubt they are, and they would be exceptions in Europe as much as in India. Mount Everest is an exception; Mont Blanc is an exception, but still we reckon the height of mountain ranges by their highest peaks, and we have a right to measure the sublimity of a whole nation by its best men and women. (Cheers.)

DISTRICT COUNCILS IN LONDON.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* gives some particulars as to the intentions of the Government in regard to the establishment of District Councils in the capital next session. I believe (he writes) that the bill will provide for the setting up of a number of local authorities in the place of the existing vestries and district boards, which will be constituted in many ways on the lines of the municipal corporations of the provinces. There will, however, be no mayors or aldermen, and the powers of the new bodies are likely to be less rather than more extensive than those of the present vestries, for some duties which are clearly not of a purely local character will probably be handed over to the London Council. The great point that is gained by the passing of such a measure will of course be the substitution for the present doubtful system of one by which all elections will be by ballot and under the liabilities of the Corrupt Practices Act. There are at present fifty local authorities in Greater London. These will be reduced by the amalgamation of some of the smaller parishes and districts, and there will be only about thirty authorities under the new scheme.

CANON GREGORY ON MONEY MAKING.

Canon Gregory, preaching at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday afternoon, spoke strongly as to the passion for the frivolities and amusements of life which were more attractive to many than their duties. The enjoyments of wealth are more thought of than the responsibilities to which the possession of money brings with it. There is a tendency to apathy and indifference about religion which sometimes develops into neglect of worship and scepticism, if not open unbelief. With regard to the commercial classes of the community it is clear that those engaged in trade must have special trials and temptations. The acquisition of money is the end that has to be kept steadily in view, and a man must make a profit for himself out of all his transactions. The first consideration of the business man is necessarily money-making, and therefore he has special need to be on his guard against an ensnaring temptation. When we think on what is happening in this great city, on the Exchange, in various marts of business, in buying and selling and getting gain, can we dare to hope that to them the words "many are called but few are chosen" do not apply. The Canon finally considered the case of the working classes. Alas! the deserted churches and other places of worship in the poorer neighbourhoods of the metropolis forbid the hope that their spiritual condition is better than that of the well-to do and commercial classes. He closed with an earnest appeal to the congregation to do all in their power to help their fellow-creatures to a higher and truer view of the responsibilities of life and the possession of wealth.

SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERT.

The great crowd of people that assembled in the St. James's Hall on Saturday afternoon should be conclusive proof to Mr. Chappell that if he wishes his concerts to deserve the title of "popular" he has only to give a novelty occasionally. The Popular Concerts before Christmas have been decidedly thinly attended, but it was an entirely different matter upon their resumption after the holidays. The reason can only be found in the fact that Beethoven's Septet in E flat, for violin, viola, clarionet, French horn, bassoon, violoncello, and double bass, was announced. There is certainly not a novelty, yet there are a great number of people who find in it something different from the string quartets which are the usual bill of fare. It is evidently a great favourite, bright, tuneful, and melodious, and, with the exception of an occasional sharpness in the clarinet, was very well rendered by Mdme. Neruda, MM. Straus, Lazarus, Farrsch, Wotton, Reynolds, and Piatti. Sir Charles Hall was the only instrumental soloist, playing Beethoven's pianoforte sonata in E flat with that masterful monotony for which he is famous. In the absence through illness of Miss Lita Lehmann the vocal music was performed by Mr. Hirwen Jones, a tenor who has a voice of considerable sweetness, which, when he learns not to force his high notes, will be altogether acceptable.

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"HOW TO BE RIGHTLY AMUSED AT THE THEATRE."

Some fifteen hundred people crowded into St. Andrew's Hall, Newman-street, last night, to hear the author of "The Middleman" speak of the drama, and the manner of amusement it affords. It is not enough, Mr. Jones thinks, to be amused at the theatre, though that is the first essential; the true playgoer, though swayed by the actor's passion, should keep within his soul an artistic calm that will tell him whether the emotion aroused in him is right or not. On matters of conduct the emotion of a British audience is invariably right; but when, for example, it misses a stage villain who is playing his part admirably, though the part itself is monstrous and untrue to nature, it is artistically deficient. But the average playgoer does not want a study of character; he wants a villain to hoot at. While the drama, however, must be true to nature, the dramatist should never forget that his art is not nature—that it has certain limitations and conventions which must be observed, and that he has certain limitations and conventions which must be observed, and that if he be an artist he does not try to deceive his audience by the specious "realism" of which great part of the credit belongs to the stage-carpenter. He does not compete with nature in all its details; he only hints at one or two salient points, and sacrifices apparent superficial facts to bring out deeper truths. In as far as the drama, however, departs from these deeper truths it is wrong, and loses its hold on the mind. Even the "Midsummer Night's Dream," though brought into touch with human life by the frankly animal reality of the clowns, does not rank with the great tragedies—Hamlet, Lear, Macbeth, and Othello. While giving the highest place to the poetic drama, Mr. Jones spoke very scornfully of the imitation poetic drama, of which "The Lady of Lyons" is a prominent representative, and contrasted the bombastic love-making of Claude and Pauline with the spirit that breathes in "Sally in our Alley." The playwright (said Mr. Jones, in conclusion) was the servant of the public, and must give them what they asked; but he thought it possible that if playgoers would thus ask themselves if their amusement in the theatre was rightly based, it would be possible to develop a modern drama, characterized by faithful and scientific delineation of human character, which would prevent the epithets "theatrical" and "stagy" being synonymous with sham and affectation.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON ON THE VIRTUES OF PUBLICANS.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson having been asked if he had used the word "scoundrels" in reference to publicans, has replied: I never called the licensed victualler in reference to publicans, has replied: I never called the licensed victualler in reference to publicans, but I did say that the publicans' trade was one which necessarily elapse before Mr. Thorne is back at his post and "Clarissa" ready for production. The most mediocre interpretation cannot altogether mar the beauties of Sheridan's masterpiece—a fortunate circumstance, for anything approaching a perfect cast is but rarely seen in this finest of the comedies. However, many good features may be discovered in the Vaudeville representation, which, at any rate, introduces us to a new and admirable Lady Teazle. Miss Winifred Emery succeeds thoroughly in grasping the spirit and significance both of the lighter portions of the play, and of the immortal Screen scene. She may well be congratulated upon having added a striking portrait to her gallery of stage heroines. Mr. Cyril Maude is just a little disappointing as Joseph. His method is rather too theatrical, and his intonation is sometimes curiously forced and unnatural. Mr. Maude must keep a careful watch upon these insidious alterations in his style, for we cannot allow one of the ablest of our younger actors to cultivate characters which will inevitably develop into unpleasant mannerisms. Mr. Thalberg, who is, we believe, new to London, appears to some advantage as Charles Surface, his stage presence and manner being decidedly in his favour. Mr. John Maclean, while not a particularly subtle Sir Peter, is cast sufficiently in the right points in an effective and legitimate way. Mr. Fred Thorne is a fairly good Crabtree, while Mr. Frank Gillmore as Sir Ben amin, Miss Coralie Owen as Mrs. Candour, and Miss Mary Collette as Maria are all entitled to a measure of praise. Mr. J. S. Blythe and Miss L. Bryer quite fail to realise the characters of Sir Oliver and Lady Sneerwell.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

"The School for Scandal"—a fairly safe managerial stopgap—was revived at the Vaudeville Theatre on Saturday night for the few weeks which must

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3. A Machine Fountain for charging Syphon Bottles.
4. A Provisional Patent for a Carbonator on an entirely new principle which secures continuous action to the Bottling Machines; and also for the Machine Fountains, whereby Wine, Beer, Rotary Machine, whereby Wine, Beer, Rotary Machine, can be aerated to the bottle, without the inconvenience of using Syphons or Bottles.
5. The Company also secures an Improved Stopper or Valve, for Bottles containing Aerated Waters, together with a Stand for wiring the same, also an Improved Measuring Pump for syrups, flavouring, &c., to supply requisite quantity of Syrups for flavours.
The Patents which the Company have secured embrace all the latest improvements for manufacturing and bottling Aerated Waters, and by Counter Fountains and Machines over description, and are especially valuable for the following reasons:—
1. No Engine is required for working the machinery.
2. No Steam labour of any kind necessary for the operation working.
3. No waste or intricate working parts required to get out of order.
4. The aerated water produced is of the highest possible quality, and the cost of production is less than one penny per dozen.
5. The strength or aeration of the water is so rapid that 20 dozen to fill one gross of mineral water bottles can be made in five minutes by the smallest class of machine.
6. The Natural Carbonic Acid Gas being pure, the water is aerated and well with all syrups, fruit essences, wines, spirits, or liqueurs, accentuating and improving each particular flavour.
Owing to the small space (6 ft. by 1 ft. 6 in.) required for working the machines, this system is peculiarly adapted for use on board ship, for obtaining the better quality and cheaper price of the wat-r produced, a great saving would be effected in freight and the source of bottles, cases, bags, and consuming breakage and damage to same. The factory, or those who while buying coals, can obtain stones or danger, and one from which serious accidents to the lives and limbs of the men are most frequently occur, can be entirely obviated by the adoption of this system.
4. Large Works, turning at a depth of from 200 to 300 feet below the surface of the earth is through the water, owing to the increase through the supernatural water. After the Carbonic Gas has been obtained from the Mineral Water on rising to the surface, it is conducted by a tube into a strong separate constructed for the purpose, and forced into the Wrought-iron Tubes. Each Tube is 2 inches from 50 lbs. to 55 lbs. of Carbonic Acid, according to size.
A complete set of the apparatus have already been fixed in the following places, and continue to give every satisfaction:—
Jas. Laverty v. Mark Hall.
Messrs. Hall and Co., Finsbury.
Messrs. Frank Fox-ereny, Co., Ashveden, Essex.
Mr. Cushing, Chemist, Sittingbourne.
Mr. Jas. Bell, Chemist, Kew Green, Westminster-bridge-road.
Messrs. Hodgson and Downs, wine merchants, New-sale.
Messrs. Lamb Bros., Richhill, county Armagh.
Messrs. Reynolds and Co., Rose-street, Soho.
Messrs. Rountree, Hills, and Co., wine merchants, York.
Mr. Teague, St. Peter's-street, Ipswich.
Mr. J. Davis Smith, wine merchant, Oporto, Portugal.
The Sultan's House, Wellstreet, E.
Mr. Hall, Chemist, Queen Ann's, Lewisham.
Mr. Webb, The Angel, Islington, N.
Mr. Wigan Eastend Station.
Further orders have also been received for—
Blackheath, Kegent-street, W.
Messrs. Hood and Bellish.
Mr. S. Harrison, Northern Hotel, Brighton.
The Empire Restaurant, Piccadilly.
Bathett's, Piccadilly; and many others.
The yearly estimated profits likely to accrue to the Company may be seen by a reference to the appliances of the various patents and the completed system as now fixed.
Estimated profit per annum to the Company from the rental and subsequent working of each set of apparatus for supplying Aerated Water on draught:—
If fixed in a house selling, say, three gross of minerals per week, annual profit £12 15 0
A net gain per week in the rental of 5s. 0d. per week, after pay-rental of apparatus, in favour of the Company's new system, or an annual net gain of £46 5s. to the retailer, solely on the basis of the selling profit and the improved quality of the waters sold.
It is confidently expected that in the area of London alone there would be a sufficiently large field for the appearances of this Company, for, if only 5,000 Machines were fixed and worked, the distribution on the lowest computation of a bottle selling at one penny per week, the profit accruing to the Company would be as follows:—
5,000 Machines—£4 10s. per annum.
rental £22,000
5,000 Machines—profit on gas and syrups 7,200
Less working expenses, including wages for collecting takes of gas, collectors, &c., say 6,000
£23,200

They, after allowing a simple margin for depreciation of plant, &c., and profit of itself be sufficient to pay nearly 40 per cent.
It will be seen that this Patent Company will find that, in order to supply the requirements of the Trade in London alone, the capital of the Company will be very fully occupied, and the Directors anticipate that a further and very large revenue will be derived from the Concessions for the sale of these devices from that it is intended to grant throughout Britain, which it intended to grant throughout Great Britain and Ireland, applications for which are already coming in.
An arrangement has been entered into with Messrs. Farrow and Jackson for the manufacture of the Machines, and a licence, dated October 23, 1889, to manufacture for the Company, has been granted to them.
The price to be paid by the Company for the whole of the Patents and any subsequent improvements is £30,000, payable as to £10,000 in cash, and the balance thereof in fully paid-up Shares, subject to the Auditors' Statutes.
The only contracts entered into are as follows, namely:—Contract dated 23rd October, 1889, between Richard Brooker Jackson, Agar George Farrow, and Algernon Brooker Jackson, of the one part, and Robert Augustus Pancha, of the other part. Indenture of 23rd October, 1889, between the said R. B. Jackson, A. G. Farrow, and A. B. Jackson, of the one part, and Robert Augustus Pancha, of the other part. Indenture, dated January, 1890, between the said R. A. Pancha, of the one part, and William Gerard Hutchins, Company, of the other part. The Contract, dated the 5th January, 1890, made between the said R. A. Pancha, of the one part, and William Gerard Hutchins, Company, of the other part. The Contract, dated the 5th January, 1890, made between the said R. A. Pancha, of the one part, and William Rathven Jackson, of the other part, and the various persons or companies who are using, or have agreed to use, the machines, of the other part. The Agreements and Licence can be inspected on application at the office of the Solicitors to the Company.
The Vendor will provide all the preliminary expenses of the formation of the Company, and the issue of its capital, up to and including allotment, except such as are usually incident to registration and stamp duties, and he has reserved to himself the right to enter into such contracts as he may deem necessary agreements with third parties for this purpose, and for qua attorney duly appointed by the Vendor, for and on behalf of the Company, and for payment to them out of the purchase money, to cover the cost of the preparation of the above contracts may, technically, be contracts within the meaning of section 38 of the Company's Act, 1867, but they are not considered to be above as notice thereof, and waive any fuller compliance with such section as the Directors consider.
When no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full. Should a smaller number than that for which application is applied for, the balance of deposit will be credited towards the amount due on allotment.
An official quotation on the Stock Exchange will be applied for in due course.
All Prospectuses and forms of Application can be obtained from the Bankers, Solicitors, and Secretary, and at the Offices of the Company.
January 11, 1890.

FORM OF APPLICATION.
(To be retained by the Bankers).
TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE VOLCANIC AERATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Gentlemen,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £ ..... being a deposit of 5s. per Share of £1 each on application for ..... Shares of £1 each in the Capital of the Volcanic Aeration Company (Limited), I hereby request you to allot me that number, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any smaller number you may allot to me, upon the terms of the accompanying Prospectus, dated 11th January, 1890, and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association. I further agree to pay to your Bankers the sum of 5s. per Share on allotment, and the balance as and when required in the terms of the said Prospectus; and I authorise you to place my name on the Register of Shareholders in respect of such Shares.
Signature (Name in full) .....
Address .....
Occupation .....
Date of Application ....., 1890.

The LIST will OPEN THIS DAY (Monday), the 13th instant, and CLOSE for both Town and Country on or before TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 52 and 53 Vic., Ch. 171, confirming a Provisional Order granted under the Electric Lighting Acts, 1882 and 1888, by the Board of Trade, dated 7th May, 1889, to "supply Notting-hill Electric Lighting Order," to supply electricity within a district including NORTH KENSINGTON, CAMPDEN-HILL, ADDISON-PARK, MELBURY-ROAD, ADDISON-ROAD, &c., &c.
THE NOTTING-HILL ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Registered with Limited Liability under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1879.
CAPITAL £100,000, in 10,000 Shares of £10 each
(8,000 Ordinary Shares and 350 Founders' Shares).
3,270 ORDINARY SHARES (which, with 134 already subscribed for to provide funds towards meeting the preliminary expenses, make the total number of Ordinary Shares) are now offered for public subscription, payable as follows:—
£1 0 0 per Share on Application.
0 10 0 per Share on Allotment.
0 10 0 per Share (1st Call) after Allotment.
£3 0 0 the Balance, in Calls of not more than £2 per Share at intervals of not less than Two Months. One Month's notice will be given of any call.

£10 0 0

DIRECTORS.
William Crookes, F.R.S., Vice-President of the Chemical Society, and of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, 7, Kensington-gardens, W. (Chairman).
Arthur Ellis Franklin, 23, Pembridge-gardens (of Messrs. Franklin, Brothers and Trench, 18, Cornhill, London, E.C.).
Alexander Howden, 72, Holland Park, W. (of the firm of Alexander Howden and Co., 138, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.).
James Thomas Jarvis, C.E., F.R.G.S., 30, Lombroke-square, London, W.
Francis Kidwell, 21, Pembridge-gardens, and Holland Park, London, W.
Sidney Walters, F.R.A.S., 24, Ladbroke-square, London, W.

BANKERS.
Williams, Deacon, and Co., 20, Birchin-lane, London, E.C.
The Institute of the Alliance Bank (Limited), at No. 74, Highstreet, Notting-hill, and No. 86, High-street, Kensington, London, W.
Messrs. Franklin, Brothers and Trench, 18, Birchin-lane, London, E.C.
Solicitor.—Frederick Isaacs, 4, Copthall-chambers, London, E.C.
Auditors.—Delbridge, Dever, Griffiths, and Co., 4, Lothbury, London, E.C.
Engineers.
R. E. Crompton (Messrs. Crompton and Co., Limited), 4, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C. (Consulting Engineer).
J. Rigbeldt and Crookes, Goldhawk Works, Goldhawk-road, London, W.
Temporary Offices.
Victoria-gardens, High-street, Notting-hill, W.
Bills, Higherton, Notting-hill, W.
Secretary and Registered Offices.—W. H. Foulkes, F.C.A., 8, Austin-friars, London, E.C.
ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
This Company was formed in February, 1889, for the purpose of generating, distributing, and supplying electricity for lighting and motive purposes, and has recently obtained a Board of Trade Order and a Special Act of Parliament authorising it to supply electricity for all public and private purposes over about a square mile in the district known as the parish of St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, the exact area of which is shown on the plans deposited at the Local Government Board, and includes Kensington-park, Holland-park, Campden-hill, Melbury-road, Addison-road, Palace-gardens, Addison-gardens, Pembridge-square, Ladbroke-square, Linden-gardens, Clarendon-gardens, &c.
The power obtained by this Company, which are the only powers granted within the limits shown on the Map, are granted for a duration of twenty-two years (at the expiration of which period the local authority may acquire by purchase the undertaking of the Company), with power to the Company to retire from the undertaking under certain conditions.
It will be observed that the Company has secured one of the best districts for electric lighting, comprising as it does a compact group of highly-rented houses inhabited by a wealthy population, in which there is every reason for supposing that the electric light will be in great demand. The area of supply is capable of extension, and will supply a £372 325 per annum.
The convenient site for a Central Station has been provisionally secured at Victoria-gardens, Notting-hill, which is within the area of supply; and, consequently, a great saving of expense will be effected in the laying of mains, &c. It is intended, in accordance with the powers granted to the Company by the Act, to supply the light entirely by underground mains, and thus avoid the many dangers and consequent expense, incident to overhead wires. It is also intended to have the electric current supplied at the consumer's premises at a high tension and the tension will be so low that no danger will be experienced if by carelessness the wires are touched.
The following estimate of the probable profits of the Company has been prepared by the Company's Engineers:—
"The Directors, 21st October, 1889.
"Notting Hill Electric Lighting
"Gentlemen,—We beg to report as follows as to the cost of erecting the necessary plant for supplying sufficient current over an area in which 10,000 lights have been fixed, and the revenue arising from same.
"The plant could be erected for a sum of £67,000, and maintained at a revenue per lamp to be the same as that actually paid in a neighbouring district, the profit would be about £13,000 per annum after paying all expenses and depreciation.
"We are, Gentlemen, your obedient Servants,
"J. Swinburne and Crookes.
"R. E. Crompton."
Full Prospectuses can be obtained from the Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors, and at the Company's Offices. Applicants for shares residing within the area of supply who intend to be supplied by the Company with current for lighting purposes will receive favourable consideration in order as much as possible to make the Company a co-operative concern.
London, January 11, 1890.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST will OPEN on MONDAY, the 13th, and CLOSE on or before 9 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 14th instant.
FRASER AND CHALMERS (LIMITED),
Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1886.
Share Capital £525,000 in 20,000 shares of £5, each, in addition to an issue of £250,000 Six per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture Bonds, £100 each, payable to bearer and repayable at par on 1st January, 1900, but redeemable by the Company after five years at £105 per cent., on the usual terms of previous notice. The Interest on the Debentures will be paid in London half-yearly on 1st February and 1st August in each year, the first of such payments being due on 1st August, 1890. The Debentures are a first charge on the assets on the undertaking and property of the Company, and, in addition, are further intended to be further secured by a specific mortgage on the landed properties at any time acquired by the Company. Of the foregoing £250,000 Debentures, £150,000 Vendors take, as part payment of purchase-money, £50,000 are reserved as paid up to the extent of £4 per Share (equal to £140,000), and £85,000 in Debentures, being the largest amount in each case allowed by the rules of the London Stock Exchange.
THE EXPLORATION COMPANY (LIMITED) is authorized on behalf of the Company to receive Subscriptions for the balance of the Shares and Debentures at par.
Payments are to be made as follows:—

£1 per Share on Application,
1 ,, ,, Allotment,
2 ,, ,, 15th February, 1890.
£4

DEBENTURES.
5 per cent. on Application,
25 ,, Allotment,
70 ,, 10th February, 1890.
100

leaving the remaining £1 on the Shares to be called up when required.

SOLICITORS FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS.
The Exploration Company (Limited).

DIRECTORS.
E. G. De Cranz, Esq., Director of De Beers Consolidated Mines (Limited).
Robert Reisdorf Symon, Esq., Vice-President of the Mexican Central Railway Company (Limited).
Julius Charles Werther, Esq., of Messrs. Werther, Reid, and Co.
*David Ross Fraser, Esq., Chicago,
*Thomas Chalmers, Esq., U.S.A., Managing
*William James Fraser, Esq.) Directors.
* Will join the Board after completion of Purchase.

Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., and Co., 1, Cavendish-square, W.
Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS.
Messrs. Clarke, Rawlins, and Co., 66, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths, and Co., 4, Lothbury, E.C.
SECRETARY.—Walter McDermott, Esq.
OFFICES.—23, Bucklersbury, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.
This Company is constituted to acquire the whole of the capital stock and bonds of an American Company, to which the manufacturing business of the well-known firm of Fraser and Chalmers, of Chicago, U.S.A., with the whole of the goodwill and assets of that firm, is about to be made over, and to extend the business by the erection of works in England, where mining and other machinery will be constructed.
Messrs. Fraser and Chalmers commenced the manufacture of mining machinery in a small scale in Chicago in 1869. For many years past they have made a specialty of machinery for gold, silver, copper, and lead mines. As the excellence of their work has become known their business has increased, until to-day it is hardly open to doubt that they are as the first firm in the world for this class of mining machinery.
The profits of the firm have steadily kept pace with the increase in business. The losses and accounts for the last five years have been examined by Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths, and Co., the well-known firm of Chartered Accountants, who report thereon as follows:—
4, Lothbury, London, E.C.
27th December, 1889.
To the Directors of Fraser and Chalmers (Limited).
Gentlemen,—We have the pleasure to report that we have examined in Chicago, U.S.A., the Books and Accounts for the three years ended December 31, 1888, of Messrs. Fraser and Chalmers, Mechanical Engineers of that city; and we find that the profits, after charging all expenses, including depreciation, have been as follows:—
Year ending December 31st, 1886—197,225 dols., or as an exchange of 4.83 to the £—£40,660;
Year ending December 31st, 1887—275,772 dols., or at an exchange of 4.84 to the £—£56,981;
Year ending December 31st, 1888—353,162 dols., or at an exchange of 4.83 to the £—£69,764.
We have also examined the Accounts for the current year, and from these and other information laid before us, we estimate that the profits of the ten months to October 31st, 1889, amount to 349,0 dols., equal (at 4.83 dols. to the £) to £72,360.
We are, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servants,
DELOITTE, DEVER, GRIFFITHS, and Co.
The large increase in the profits since 1887 has been in a considerable measure due to the establishment of Agencies in various parts of the world, and there are now Associates located at—
London; Tokio, Japan; Lima, Peru; Chihuahua, Mexico; Montana, Montana; Winnipeg, Canada; and in the United States at
New York; Denver, Colorado; Salt Lake City, Utah; Helena, Montana.
The business is growing so rapidly that the capacity of the Chicago Works will be found insufficient, and an English Manufactory has become a necessity. It will therefore require only a comparatively small further outlay to make the Company a co-operative concern.
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London, January 11, 1890.

THE EARLSWOOD ASYLUM for IDIOTS, Redhill, Surrey, has accommodation for Children and Adults, and income enables the Committee to receive not more than £50. CONTRIBUTIONS are EARNESTLY REQUIRED to DEFRAY the CURRENT EXPENSES, and towards the DEFICIENCY of £3,000 in the usual average annual income.
PRIVATE PATIENTS are received on payment of a Weekly Sum, by the Board of Management.
Bankers: Messrs. Hoare, 37, Fleet-street, E.C.
H. Gerard Hoare, Esq., Treasurer.
Offices: 35, King William-street, London, E.C.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION.
Supported solely by Voluntary Contributions.
The Committee EARNESTLY APPEAL for funds to enable them to maintain the large fleet of 293 LIFEBOATS
in efficient working order.
Help is urgently needed at
THE PRESENT TIME.
Since 1824 the Institution has granted rewards for the saving of upwards of
54,000 LIVES
on the coasts of the United Kingdom.
Annual subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received by the Secretary, Charles Dibdin, Esq., 14, John-street, Adelphi, W.C., and by all the Branch Bankers throughout the Kingdom.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, Holloway-road, N.

President.—H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales.
Chairman.—C. T. Mudge, Esq., M.P.
Treasurer.—W. Burdett-Coutts, Esq., M.P.

Contributions are earnestly solicited towards the £60,000 required to complete the New Building, the shares in which are limited to £25 each, and Princess of Wales in July last.
H. E. Howard, Secretary.

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Vincent-square, Westminster.
The Committee Urgently APPEAL for FUNDS to carry out the much needed improvement of Rebuilding the Hospital, £15,000 is required for this object, and contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, at the Hospital.

"INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC."
THE BEST
PREVENTATIVE AND REMEDY
IS
LORIMER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES.
Use (in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each).
It is the Greatest Tonic, Invigorating the entire system, and fortifies it against the disease. It contains the Specific virtues recognized in
THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS.—Of more than 100 Assistants in the Profession who have used it, not one has taken the Hypophosphites has had influenza, while 30 who refused have had the Epidemic.
LORIMER AND CO., BRITANNIA-ROW, ISLINGTON, N. Awarded SIX GOLD and PRIZE MEDALS.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.
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For Biliousness.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Nervous Disorders.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Indigestion is allits forms.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Wind and Pain in the Stomach.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Sick Headache.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Giddiness.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Dizziness and Drowsiness.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Cold, Flushings of Heat
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Costiveness and Scurvy.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Blotches on the Skin.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Is the Finest Medicine in the World
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Are Worth a Guinea a Box.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Are Adapted for Old and Young
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Are Recommended by Medical Men.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Are the Right Thing in the Right Place.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Persons Following Sedentary Pursuits
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Disturbed Sleep and Frightful Dreams.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Are the Best Medicine for Female Complaints.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
The First Dose gives Relief in 20 minutes.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Have Saved the Lives of Thousands.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Are a Wonderful Medicine for Females of All Ages.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Are sold by all Patent Medicine Dealers.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Will restore the Rosebud of Health to Every One who takes them.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Are Worth Their Weight in Gold.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Prepared only by the Proprietor,
THOMAS BEECHAM,
St. Helens, Lancashire.
And Sold in Boxes, at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers.
Full Directions with each Box.

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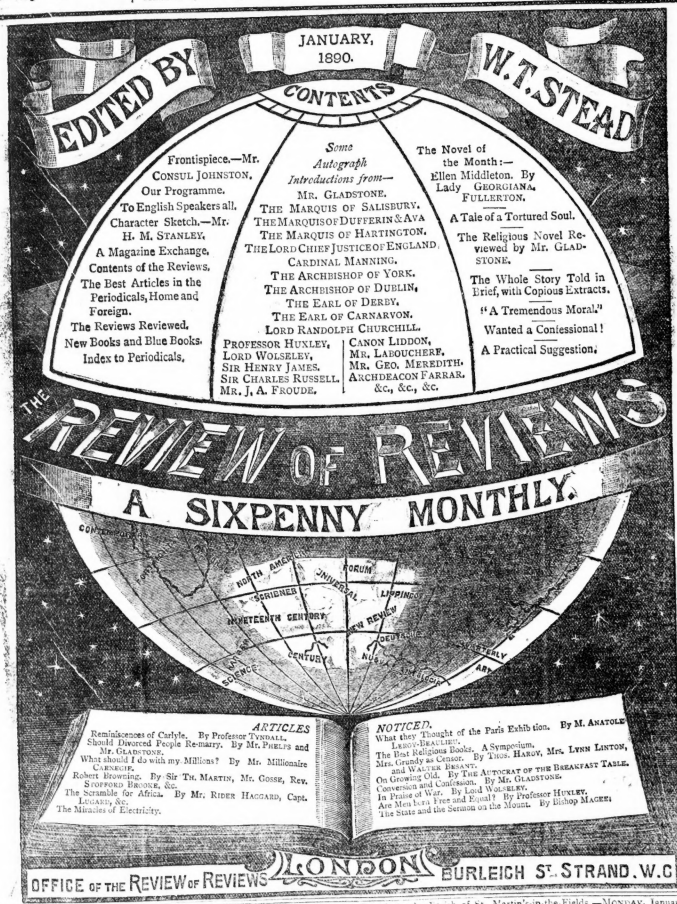
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JANUARY, 1890.
W. T. STEAD
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